THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 39. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE.

Anxiety Not Yet Allayed.

Report of the Indian Commissioners

Permanent Peace Secured.

A Good Year's Work

THE TENNESSEE.

Interview with the Boston Captain who Reported Passing the Missing Steamer.

A Boston despatch to the New York *Herald* says:—The Tennessee is pronounced to be safe at last, at least the best informed of the many veteran seafaring men about here say so, and their opinion, when, as at present, based upon careful comparison of, and almost inevitable deductions from, the facts in the case, is generally recognized as established truth.

When the vessel arrived in the stream, she was boarded by one of the *Herald* correspondents, who had an interview with her commander, Captain Hodgskins, who stated that he sailed from Miragoane, St. Domingo, on the 27th of January last, and when one day out he passed within about three miles of a very long, large, full-rigged steamship, which was most unmistakably an American man-of-war. She was in longitude west, seventy-three degrees twenty minutes, and latitude north twenty degrees, and was steering about west northwest. She appeared to have come out from St. Nicolas Mole, and was evidently heading towards the southern coast of Cuba. When first seen she was steaming along slowly and leisurely, but she suddenly set her sails and continued more rapidly in the direction already specified. Captain Hodgskins says he did not hail the steamer, nor were any signals whatever shown on the man-of-war; he, of course, knew nothing about the mission of the Tennessee, and was, therefore, ignorant of the fact that there was a prevailing alarm concerning her safety. While positive that she must be the steamer from which tidings are so anxiously awaited, he says that he is unable to give more than a very general description. Her extreme length impressed him, but he did not notice her guns particularly, or observe that she had four mammoth smokestacks. St. Nicolas' Mole, from whence she appeared to come, is at the northwest extremity of the island of Hayti. From the fact that the strange steamer seemed to be taking her time and no signals were displayed, Capt. Hodgkins very sensibly reasons that everything was all right, and he has no doubt but her safe arrival will soon be reported. He reports unexceptionably fine weather, and argues from this that those on board were leisurely enjoying themselves in looking around the St. Domingo island. The captain had an interview with the deputy collectors at about the same time as with the *Herald* reporter, and the substance of his story was telegraphed to Secretary Boutwell, and also to the Secretary of the Navy, and the intelligence was afterwards officially promulgated throughout the country.

The Anxiety Increasing.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

At midnight nothing further had been heard here from the Tennessee. The despatch received by Secretary Boutwell has been the constant topic of conversation in all circles here to-day, and there are numerous conflicting opinions in regard to the identity of the ship seen by Captain Hodgkins. Duplicates of the despatch were sent to Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson this afternoon. The former endorsed on it, "This was the Severn," and the latter, "This was the Tennessee," and the officers stationed at the Navy Department continue in the latter opinion.

The anxiety for the safety of the commission is daily increasing, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of those whose opinion in regard to the matter is supposed to be of most value that there is yet no cause for alarm, and there will be a feeling of great relief when the news of her arrival is received.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners—A Good Year's Work—Improvement of the General Condition of the Indians—Permanent Peace Probably Secured.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, through its Secretary, Vincent Colyer, has presented its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, who has transmitted it to the President. The report begins by referring to the results of the last year's labor.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the past year much progress has been made in the improvement of the condition of the Indian tribes. A deep and widespread interest has been awakened in the public mind in regard to Indian affairs. A great improvement has been made in the manner of appointing agents, selecting them from men recommended by the various Christian missionary societies, and thus it is hoped permanently withdrawn those appointed from the arena of political strife for patronage.

THE THREATENED WAR.

Soon after the close of the last report threatening indications of an extensive war on the plains reached us from the agents of Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. During the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the solemn pledge of the Government was made to the Osages in a treaty that their land should remain the property of their nation unless they voluntarily relinquished or disposed of them, and all persons were strictly forbidden to disturb them in their quiet possession. The Osages, however, were deceived into signing a fraudulent treaty disposing of their lands in Kansas, were driven from their homes and went out on the plains, where they mingled with the wild tribes. Those tribes they gave such an impression of the perfidy of the whites, as with the experience of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and other tribes, and the failure of the Government to keep its promises with the Sioux, aroused the vindictive passions of these Indians so much that any slight additional provocation might, at any time, produce an outbreak of war. Affairs continued in this condition until January last, when the memorable Blackfeet war, or, as it was generally called, the "Piegan Massacre," occurred. The news of this massacre spreading among the tribes, soon began to show its bad effects in demonstrations of hostility by the whole Sioux nation. The War Department immediately hurried forward troops and made preparations to protect the border settlements.

HOW WAR WAS AVERTED.

About this time a proposition was made to the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Benjamin Fatham, of New York, to invite Red Cloud to Washington, that he might let the Government hear his side of the story. While the Secretary was considering this proposal, a request came from Red Cloud himself to be allowed to come on and see the "Great Father." One effect of this visit was to stop the threatening hostilities that have been mentioned. Another effect of this visit, and the "Piegan Massacre," was to deepen the public interest in the red men. Not only was the public moved, but the attention of Congress and the Executive was called to the subject, and much good resulted. The immediate effect of the publication of the affair of the Piegan massacre was to cause the House of Representatives to strike out the clause from the army bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

The report then goes on to give an account of the causes which brought about the legislation by Congress last session which placed the supervision of all expenditures of money in the Indian Office under the Indian Board. Facts which came to the board showing that contracts were being given out by the Indian Office without advertising, and at higher prices than should have been paid, were the causes in the first instance which led to it. The charges of Mr. Welsh, and what followed in ordering an investigation by Congress, are known to the public.

PERMANENT PEACE SECURED.

The good impression from the just treatment of the Osages on the southern border of the plains, and of the Sioux on the north, and the prompt delivery of the goods to Red Cloud's band, and their superior quality, with the efforts of the board that both those nations should be undisturbed in the possession of their lands, so pacified these warlike tribes that an expensive war was averted, and the foundation laid for a permanent peace, if a wise policy continues in their treatment. This took the time of the board till September, after which the work of the board was divided out to the individuals. Part of their duty was to see that the payment to the Indians of the money appropriated by Congress was properly made to them.

WEST POINT.

The Misdemeanor of the First Class—Defense of its Conduct by one of its Members.

The following defense of the conduct of the members of the First Class in the West Point Academy, in recently "running off" two of their number, which has been so universally censured, is given by one of the class in a private letter:—

On the evening of the 2d of January, a cadet of the Fourth Class, Baird by name, desiring to visit Buttermilk Falls (which bears the same relation to West Point cadets of bacchanalian tendencies as Northampton, Chicopee, and Beichertown do to Amherst students similarly inclined), and desiring to screen himself from the inevitable punishment following such a proceeding, connived with his room-mate (Flickinger) to report "all right" to the sentinel in his absence, which was done. The case of the other offender, Cadet Barnes, was in great measure similar. He also reported "all right" to the sentinel on leaving his room, and made such a report a false one by visiting in the room of Flickinger.

You will remember that nearly all the regulations of the Academy depend for their proper and efficient enforcement upon the regard for the truth which is cherished by the cadets themselves. And unless there be cherished in the corps a most sincere regard for the truth and a keen sense of honor, the whole body of regulations would cease from that moment to be effective as means of promoting and maintaining discipline. Now, to keep this matter of truth-telling up to its original standing, is something here, as in all educational institutions, which falls within the province of the first class, and made up as the service is so much of custom and precedent, this rule operates possibly with more strictness at West Point than elsewhere. The first class is looked up to in all things, and their example is strictly followed by the younger classes.

The issue was thus suddenly forced upon us. Three of our comrades had been guilty of lying, and that, too, in its most aggravated form. If we failed to notice it there could be no telling where this habit, so suddenly and suspiciously commenced, was about to carry us. My class met together, and after much careful deliberation it was decided that their case merited the usual punishment of running off. This was no boyish freak, no manifestation on our part of youthful, childish feeling. It was, on the contrary, from its very conception a most serious affair. We were about to terminate, in a most peremptory manner, the military career of three young men—to change almost in an instant the whole current of their lives. Towards them we had not the slightest hard feeling or ill-will, and none regretted more than we did that we were obliged to resort to such severe measures. But they had lied, and could no longer remain with us; and so, without the slightest violence being done to them, and after having supplied them with money and clothing for their immediate necessities, we sent them away. It was, at best, a sad and painful duty that we had to perform, and I do most sincerely trust that I may never be called upon to do the like again. And yet it was after all the easiest way in which they could have severed their connection with the Academy. By going in the way they did the matter is kept entirely from their friends and the public, and they meet with no difficulty in finding employment, nor do they find, save in the army, the slightest obstacle to success in life. On the contrary, had they remained and been tried by court-martial, they would have been dismissed, and it would have been published everywhere, and in every paper, great and small, and in articles ranging in size from the whole proceedings of the court-martial in the New York dailies, down to the brief announcement that "Cadets A, B, and C had been dismissed for lying" in the most recent weekly in the Western confines of civilization.

You can see an example not only of this, but also of the sound policy of keeping such matters quiet, in the unexpected turn which affairs have taken. In almost every paper in the land, whether for or against them, their names have been published as liars, which cannot fail to work much to their prejudice in the future.

As to our feeling, it is much misrepresented and misunderstood. We are not in the least defiant, nor do we glory in our action. The whole affair was for us painful, and unfortunate in the extreme. Nor did we desire the inference to be drawn that in our action we were arraying ourselves against the authorities, and taking the law into our own hands. On the contrary, our action partook more of the nature of a social body expelling some of its unworthy members. True, in so doing, living as we do under the rules and articles of war, and not under the milder code of civil life, we violated a regulation of the Academy, but our violation was of the letter and not of the spirit of that regulation. We knew that we were rendering ourselves liable to severe punishment, but we would cheerfully submit to it in order to attain the end of maintaining, in its original integrity, that spirit of truth of which the Military Academy is so justly proud.

The report of the committee in the *Congressional Globe* will give you with much truth the detailed facts in the case. And the articles on "The West Point Troubles" in last week's *Nation* and *Army and Navy Journal* and the *Times* of Feb. 11 (I think), will give you more successfully than I have been able to do our intentions in the affair.

FIGHTING EDITORS.

Perils of Southern Journalism.

The perils of Southern journalism are illustrated in the chronology of the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sentinel* before the war. This is the way the casualties ran:—Dr. Hagan took charge in 1837, fought a duel with the editor of the *Whig*, participated in a number of free fights, and was finally killed in 1849 in a street fight. His assistant, Isaac Partridge, died with yellow fever in 1849. Dr. J. S. Hall, associated with Mr. Partridge, was a noted duellist, and had a number of "affairs," in one of which he was severely wounded. The next unlucky editor was James Ryan, who, in vindicating his honor, was killed by R. E. Hamlt, of the *Whig*. Next in order came Walter Kickey, who indulged in several street rows, and was repeatedly wounded. He killed Dr. Kacklin, and was soon after killed himself in the Lone Star State. The next editor was John Lavins, who, it seems, declined glory on the field of honor, and consequently is not entitled to a place in the niche of fame. He indulged, however, in the usual amount of indiscreet abuse, and atoned for his folly by serving a term in prison. Mr. Jenkins, his successor, in aspiring to immortality, came to an untimely end in a street fight with H. A. Crabb; Mr. Crabb was assassinated in the same manner in Sonora. F. C. Jones succeeded Jenkins, but not finding the editorial chair an easy one, he did the most sensible thing he could, and drowned his sorrows and his body at the same time in the Father of Waters. William Roy subsequently assumed editorial charge of the *Sentinel*, and soon afterwards he celebrated the event with a street fight. This exercise was repeated at intervals, until finally he was assassinated in a street row by his book-keeper.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Garibaldi Leaves France

Illness of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Disorders in Paris.

Fears of a Popular Rising

Fenian Riots in Cork.

The Joint High Commission.

The Hudson River Railroad.

Another Terrible Collision.

FROM EUROPE.

Garibaldi Resigns His Command.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 14.—A letter was received yesterday by the Government from Garibaldi, in which it is stated that, "seeing his mission is finished, he resigns command of the Army of the Vosges."

The Government forwarded a reply accepting his resignation and expressing on behalf of the country thanks for the heroic services rendered by the General, and regrets that he feels compelled to leave the service of France.

Garibaldi Left Bordeaux

last night for Marseilles, whence he will embark at once for Caprera.

The Alabama Claims Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Granville said the High Commission which was about to meet in Washington is without power to settle the question of the fisheries, but is only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment, on which the decision of the members must be unanimous, for submission to their respective Governments.

The British Colliers Sunk in the Seine.

In the Commons Viscount Enfield, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, promised to lay before the House all papers relative to the case of the British colliers sunk in the Seine by the Prussians. In some remarks, the Viscount said the Government had no doubt Bismarck would amply redeem the promise he made to compensate the owners for the losses and injuries sustained.

Rioting in Cork.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A riotous demonstration occurred in Cork yesterday, on the occasion of the welcome given to a released Fenian captain. The streets were cleared by mounted police with drawn sabres, and the mob scattered.

Belfort Desirous to Capitulate.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 14—Evening—The Baden Minister of War has received a telegram from the commandant at Mulhouse, stating that the French garrison and people of Belfort have agreed to the armistice, and there is a general desire to capitulate.

Reported Disturbances in Paris.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—It is reported that disturbances have occurred in Paris, but the rumor has received no confirmation and is believed to be premature. It is known, however, that the people are very excited, and grave apprehensions are felt in the French capital of serious disorders.

The British Request for Peace Conditions Refused.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has refused the request of the British Government to communicate the conditions upon which she is willing to make peace.

The Armistice Prolonged One Week.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Berlin special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs that, in consequence of the pacific result of the French elections, Count Bismarck has conceded a prolongation of the armistice by a week, but that it be made a definitive agreement, dependent only on certain military conditions.

Illness of the Emperor.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—The Emperor is very unwell, but persists in his

Intention to Enter Paris.

As a resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at headquarters, orders were given for the

Destruction of the Monster Guns

in Mont Valerien.

Algers in a State of Siege.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—The *Echo du Parlement* says the city of Algers has been declared in a state of siege.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Railroad Collision on the Hudson River Railroad—Miraculous Escape of the Passengers.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Montreal express train which was to leave New York last night at 11 o'clock left thirty minutes behind time. On reaching the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil creek the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train, also behind time, came round the curve at full speed, and a collision took place, which almost totally demolished one car and smashed the platforms of several others. The engineer of the Yonkers train jumped off, and the conductor was thrown down the embankment, while several passengers were thrown from their bunks and several severely injured. The passengers describe the collision and its effects as terrible, and wonder that many lives were not lost.

The Stevens Battery

will be ready for launching in June.

The French Relief Fund.

The aggregate contributions here for the suffering French amount to $70,000.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 14½@15c., and low middling, 14½c. Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; white Southern, 86@88c.; yellow Southern, 81@84c. Oats active at 58@60c. Pork quiet but firm at $23@23 50. Bacon quiet but firm; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½@10¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, 17½c. Lard, better feeling at 13½c. Whisky more firm at 93@94c.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Late Negotiations—Important Correspondence Transmitted to the Senate by the President.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following letters appear in the correspondence recently transmitted by the President to the Senate, with the orders issued to the commanders of our naval squadron in the waters of the island of San Domingo since the commencement of the late negotiations:—

REAR ADMIRAL LEE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEVERN, SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 9, 1871.—SIR:—The Severn arrived at Samana December 24, 1870, and found the English man-of-war Racoon there, of 18 guns, Captain Howard, with Mr. Farrington, the English Vice-Consul, on board, bound to San Domingo City.

Captain Howard then called on board and asked me as to the extent of our protectorate over Dominica, and if it extended to our making good the Dominican bonds. I answered in substance that, pending the treaty between Dominica and the United States, the latter protected the former against its enemies in the island, and that I did not suppose the United States insured speculations in Dominican paper, yet the question might be asked by Lord Granville of Secretary Fish, if it was thought worth while to do so. Respectfully yours,

S. P. LEE,
Rear-Admiral commanding North Atlantic Fleet.
Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

COMMANDER IRWIN TO REAR-ADMIRAL LEE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC (4th rate), SAN DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 1, 1871.—SIR:—I arrived at this city August 29. I placed myself immediately in communication with the authorities. On the 30th of August President Baez sent for me and informed me that he had dismissed General Hungria, his Minister of War, and that he had just received a note from the British Consul informing him that General Hungria had sought an asylum at the British consulate. The President was anxious to add to the force at his disposal in the city, and asked me if I could not bring him some of his troops that were at Azua. I acceded to his request, and left this city for Azua on the 31st of August. We arrived at Azua on the 1st of September, and received on board sixty-five officers and men, and landed them at San Domingo city on the 2d of September. As President Baez reported everything quiet, and that he felt perfectly secure, I started on the 2d of September for Samana, and arrived on the 3d. At Samana I found the Swatara and Nantasket, and received Commodore J. F. Green's instructions from Lieutenant-Commander W. N. Allen. Before leaving San Domingo City I ascertained that President Baez had intercepted treasonable correspondence between General Hungria and the partisans of Cabral. General Hungria was no doubt aware of the fact, and considered himself in danger. I remained at Samana repairing until November 7. On the 19th of September I sent orders to Lieutenant-Commander McCook to proceed to Samana, as I thought it probable that I might need the services of his vessel. The Nantasket arrived on the 4th of October. All of my vessels were very short of coal, and not one of them ready for any emergency. I therefore sent the Nantasket to St. Thomas on the 14th of October to get a supply. The Nantasket returned to Samana October 24. During her absence I sent the Swatara to San Domingo City, as President Baez had written to me requesting me to send a vessel. He desired my presence, but the Yantic was in no condition for service. Just after the departure of the Swatara two coal vessels arrived, containing 1050 tons. The repairs on this vessel were completed on the 7th of November. As President Baez wished to consult with me, I started at once for San Domingo city, arriving November 8. On the 13th of November I received an order from Commodore Green to despatch the Swatara to St. Pierre, Martinique, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello. I sent orders to Lieutenant Commander McCook to proceed to San Domingo city with all despatch. I had been informed by President Baez that the partisans of Cabral, accompanied by a band of Haytiens, had been giving trouble in the vicinity of Azua. On the 19th of November I directed Lieutenant-Commander McCook to proceed to Azua, taking with him President Baez, and to return to this place when his services were no longer required at Azua and vicinity. The Nantasket returned with President Baez on the 27th of November. On the 6th of December President Baez informed me that he had information from Puerto Plata that the partisans of Luperon intended seizing that place, assisted by a number of vagabonds that had arrived from Turk's Island. I therefore directed Lieutenant-Commander McCook to proceed to Puerto Plata, and to use his force to suppress any such attempt. The Nantasket is still at Puerto Plata. On the 12th ultimo President Baez informed me that he had positive information that Cabral, with a force of Haytiens and Dominicans, was moving on Azua, and that the expedition was countenanced by the Haytien Government. President Baez requested me to carry despatches to St. Thomas to be forwarded to our Government. I acceded to his request, forwarding his and my own despatches, and returned to this port on the 13th ultimo. The Swatara returned on the 22d ultimo. The last movement of Cabral, favored covertly by the Haytien Government, is the final endeavor to oppose the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States. President Baez will explain this to you fully. I am also aware that there is a large party in Hayti in favor of annexing that republic. They are composed of the followers of the President Salnave, and they are doubtless causing the present Government much anxiety. Cabral is still threatening Azua, but President Baez is stronger than he has ever been before, as three hundred of his best men are armed with Remingtons, and he has about two hundred well-mounted infantry. It is his object to capture Cabral if possible, and also to capture some Haytien officers, in order to prove the complicity of the Haytien Government. I am having correct copies and translations made of the several communications I have received from President Baez. They are my principal sources of information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN IRWIN, Commander.

Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief North American fleet, flagship Severn, off San Domingo City.

GHASTLY OCCURRENCE.

A Corpse Driving a Horse Through Nashville.

The Nashville *Banner* of the 7th inst. says:—Dr. William Burdett, who resided at No. 339 South Cherry street, died at 6 o'clock last evening under the most peculiar circumstances. About half an hour previous to his demise he had driven to the residence of Conductor Edward Wells, near the Decatur depot. After leaving some instructions with his patient he got into his buggy and started his horse homeward.

Sudden death, like a stroke of lightning, overtook him probably before he had driven more than a few hundred yards, and the late living, speaking human being, who a few moments before had talked calmly and quietly, after his usual manner, to a patient and that patient's family, and had even joked with a little boy whom he met by the street-side as he entered his buggy, still sat stark and stiff upright upon his seat, the reins clutched in his hands, staring eyes looking out upon the street, driving homeward—a corpse.

Death looked out from those lifeless eyes, and was it he who guided the unknowing horse plodding towards his late master's door; and those who looked into that vehicle felt something awful and indefinable which made them shudder, perhaps, and hasten involuntarily forward. The horse drew up at the familiar hitching-post, but no master descended, and he stood gently pawing the ground, anon jerking the lines, but he got no answer to these signals, however oft repeated.

And now Mrs. Burdett looks out of the window and says, "Well, I declare, the Doctor's come; but why don't he get out?" She looks a moment, but he doesn't move, and she says, "Perhaps he wants something;" and then she trips out to the street, looks up into the buggy, and says, "Well, William, what is it?" No answer. And then she bends forward a little, and the light shines fuller on the figure there. It is her husband, but the face is livid and the eyes blindly staring. "William! O William!" and she grasps him by the hands, still clutching the reins; they are cold and stiff. He is dead.

Through the assistance of several gentlemen, Dr. Burdett's body was taken into the house, where Coroner Brien held an inquest over his remains. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death from disease of the heart.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Assembly Elections.

Decided Monarchical Triumph.

To-Day's Washington News.

Nullifying Constitutional Amendments

Great Speech of Senator Morton

The Democracy Severely Handled.

No News of the Tennessee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Morton—Scathing Criticism of the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Governor Morton to-day called up the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature nullifying the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and proceeded to make a speech showing the position of the Democratic party relative to the new amendments to the Constitution. He argued that the objection of the Democrats to the fifteenth amendment, to wit that it was declared and adopted before certain of the Southern States were represented in Congress, would apply with equal force to the fourteenth amendment.

The Trouble with the Democratic Party,

he said, was that they failed to see the wrongfulness of Rebellion, hence they refused to admit that Rebel States had not the same rights politically as the loyal States. He held that the action of the Legislature of Indiana in nullifying the amendment does not amount to anything in point of law. It only shows the purpose of the Democracy. He argued that it is

Impossible for any State to Nullify

an amendment to the Constitution after it has been ratified by three-fourths of the States. The Democratic majority in the Legislature of Indiana, and their action relative to this amendment, did not, in his opinion, represent the views of the people of that State. The issue tendered by the Democratic party is that it proposes to accept nothing that has been done in the way of reconstruction.

It has not only declared through all its conventions, State and National, that the reconstruction acts of 1867 were unconstitutional and void, but it now asserts that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are null, and will be by it disregarded when it comes into power. Men of all parties are notified that the

Programme of the Democrats

is revolution and retrogression. Mr. Morton charged that the adoption of the amendments to the Constitution were strongly opposed by the Democratic party in and out of Congress, that the Democratic party everywhere denied to Congress the right to require the late Rebel States to ratify the amendments as conditions to their restoration, and that no Democratic convention, Legislature, or leading statesman, so far as he knew, has accepted or admitted the validity of the amendments. Governor Morton then

Adduced as Evidence

the cases of Kentucky, California, and Indiana, where Democratic Legislatures had sought to nullify the amendments to the Constitution. He closed as follows:—"When we look at the

Reign of Violence in the South,

the bitter and bloody persecution of men for opinion's sake, and at the ominous cloud of nullification which makes the political horizon black, who will dare to say that the mission of the Republican party has been performed?"

Senator Morton's speech made a

Profound Sensation

among Senators on both sides of the chamber. The Democrats were stirred to a great pitch of excitement at having revolution and retrogression charged upon their party. Messrs. Thurman, Blair, and Bayard all arose at once to reply. Mr. Thurman was recognized by the chair. Mr. Morton's speech is regarded as the opening gun of the campaign of 1872 on the Republican side.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Robeson is ordered to special ordnance duty at Springfield, Mass., and Second Assistant Engineers W. H. Harris and John F. Bingham to an examination for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander Pearson has been detached from special ordnance duty and ordered to the Worcester.

Lieutenant Asa Walker is detached from the Jamestown and ordered to return home.

The bill prescribing an

Oath of Office

to be taken by persons who participated in the late Rebellion, but who are disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution has become a law, without the President's signature. He will, in a brief message to-day, state the reasons why he did not sign it. The President has approved and signed the act granting

Pensions to Soldiers and Sailors

of the War of 1812 and to the widows of deceased soldiers.

No News of the Tennessee.

No intelligence has been received up to noon concerning the Tennessee.

FROM MARYLAND.

Curley Harris not yet Caught.

ELKTON, Md., Feb. 15.—The detective officer who arrived here from Philadelphia says that the person arrested yesterday and detained by the sheriff of Cecil county, supposed to be the fugitive Curley Harris, is not Harris. The officer returns to the city this afternoon.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

The State Capital Removal Question.

A committee of four has been appointed in the Senate in reference to the removal of the State capital to Elizabeth.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Elections Decided Conservative Majorities.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchical institutions, and says scarcely one-third of the members chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to lie between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92¼ for both money and account. American securities dull. United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅜. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull, with a downward tendency; uplands, 7⅛@7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¼@7¼d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from Charleston or Savannah, at 7⅛d. for middling.

Breadstuffs easier; California Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d.; red Western spring, 10s. 8d.@11s. for lowest grades No. 2 to highest grades; No. 1 red winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. Flour, 28s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 15—12 M.—Consols quoted at 92 for money and account. The market is weaker in anticipation of a decrease of bullion in the Bank of England to-morrow.

United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—12 M.—Unofficial report states that the cotton market is easier, but not quotably lower than yesterday.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike—Resumption of Work.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Feb. 15.—All the collieries here resumed work this morning except one, which will commence to-morrow.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The miners still adhere to the three dollar basis. Two collieries at this place are preparing to resume work.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull and weak; sales 2000 bales uplands, 15¼c.; Orleans, 15¾c. Flour dull and lower; sales 8500 barrels State at $6 15@7 20; Ohio at $6 85@7 50; Western at $6 15@7 75; Southern at $6 90@8 75. Wheat dull and nominally lower; new spring, $1 53@1 55; winter red and amber Western, $1 58@1 61. Corn dull and drooping; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83@84c. Oats quiet; sales 16,000 bushels Western at 66½@70c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

A POET'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies Over the Remains of Alice Cary—Sad and Impressive Services—End of an Honorable Life.

The funeral of Alice Cary, the poet, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street. The church was filled with sorrowing friends, notwithstanding the raging storm, as Miss Cary was widely known and loved in private as well as public life. The members of Sorosis attended in a body to participate in the last sad rites of one who was their first President, and who was an active working member up to the time of her death.

Prominent among the others present could be seen William Ross Wallace, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Fanny Fern, James Parton, and many other well-known clergymen and literary celebrities. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Deems, pastor of the church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, P. T. Barnum, Oliver Johnson, O. J. Johnson, Richard B. Kimball, Frank B. Carpenter, and Dr. W. W. Hall. The coffin was of the finest rosewood, heavily mounted with silver, and upon the plate was the inscription:—"Alice Cary, A. D. 1820—A. D. 1871."

As the casket bearing the remains was borne into the church there sounded from the organ the sad, mournful strains of the voluntary "I know that my Redeemer liveth," from the oratorio of *The Messiah*. The choir then sang the anthem, "What Sweetly Solemn Thoughts," composed by Miss Phœbe Cary, after which the pastor read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians. At the close of this service he said that his heart was too full of grief to allow of his preaching any funeral sermon over the remains of his friend, and he felt as if he should be seated among the mourners instead of standing in his pulpit.

In a broken, sobbing voice he continued:—"I cannot think of a single word to say to you to-day, for all those of you who knew Alice Cary loved her, and to those of you who did not know her I cannot tell how true, how loving, how kind she was, and how she suffered. I was with her much during her suffering, and the palms of my hands have many times borne marks where she has sunk her nails in her agony." Here the speaker was completely overcome, and many sobs were heard throughout the audience.

Recovering his composure at last, he said that she was not a parishioner of his church, but that she was a parishioner that came close to his heart; he loved her, and all he could do this day was to make his plaint over her in common with the rest; she was beloved by men and women alike, and one of the first things to say about her was that she had such a host of friends; there was little jealousy in her public life, and in her private life she was honored and revered by all. Here the speaker read her "Dying Hymn," commencing:—

"Earth, and its dark and dreadful ills, recedes and fades away."

He said there was another thing of which he wished to speak. Many of the admirers of her who had gone were young, and like her labored with their hands and brain, and when they saw her poems they said:—"It was so easy for her to write." This was an error; Alice Cary was one who worked hard, and one who by constant exertion had achieved for herself the reputation she enjoyed through life, and which would live for ages.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the pastor completed the reading of the church service, after which the lid was taken from the coffin and the friends took their last farewell of the remains.

But the most affecting sight was when the only remaining sister of seven, Miss Phœbe Cary, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Deems, approached for the final leave-taking. Men turned aside to weep and women sobbed convulsively when they saw that sister, now left utterly alone, kiss for the last time the cold, dead lips of the one who had been her playmate in youth, and her confidant and daily companion through life, and who was so soon to be laid under the earth.

After this sad ceremony the remains were taken in charge by the bearers, placed in the hearse, and the mournful cortege proceeded on its way to Greenwood, where they were deposited in their final resting place.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Matthias Reeder this morning owned up to stealing a pair of horses from the Girard Avenue Railroad Company. After taking the horses from the company's stables he went to Frankford, and pretending he was a farmer, desirous to move to the city, succeeded in selling them to a man for $55. He said he had also some cows at home for sale, and the purchaser of the horses wishing to see them, they started off to the farm, but being unable to find it Reeder was at once suspected, and said he had stolen the horses at Trenton. A return of the money being demanded he refunded $30, and was then taken to the station-house. The Superintendent of the railway company hearing of the matter looked up the horses, proved property, and took them away.

Frederick Krettzler, an aged German, was tried upon the charge of stealing a $1000 Government bond. The prosecutor, who keeps a lager beer saloon, said that the prisoner boarded with him, and on the day that the bond was missed he repaired some window shades in the room where it was kept. A woman, who kept house for the prosecutor and was particularly familiar with him, said she saw the old man take the bond from the trunk, and he afterwards told her he had sold it and buried the money in a cup in the cellar, and asked her to elope with him. She unearthed the aforesaid cup, and finding it contained nothing but water, caused his arrest. The jury declined to believe her story, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Kate Allen, the proprietress of a den at Sartain street and Girard avenue was charged with receiving stolen goods, the evidence being that Shoey Miller was found in her house, together with the goods he had stolen. On trial.

Nonsuit.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

Ann Charlotte Brown, et. al., vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, an action to recover damages for the death of the husband and father of plaintiffs, who was run over and killed by defendants' cars at Wilmington, Delaware. Upon motion of defendants' counsel a nonsuit was entered, the ruling being on the ground that the cause of action arose in another State.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TEARS! IDLE TEARS!

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Of all the impudent proclamations which the world has read within the last dozen years, not excluding Beauregard's "Beauty-and-Booty" order, and Santa Anna's excommunication of President Juarez from the human race, the proclamation sent out by the captive and dethroned Napoleon, from his prison, and addressed to the French people, is surely the most impudent.

"Betrayed by fortune," he begins, as though still unconscious that his own blunders, vacillation, and tyranny caused his fall. "My presentiments" and "my rights," we read next about, as though "presentiments" were worth anything which did not warn him against forcing war upon Germany; and as though his "rights" to misgovern France were really entitled to the consideration of a nation which has suffered almost every conceivable humiliation and woe through his pretentious incapacity.

And he declares "all acts illegitimate, because, as it seems, "there is only one government in which resides the national sovereignty, able to heal the wounds," and so on.

The Pope's bull against the comet is a poor joke compared with this new Napoleonic bull against the history of the last six months. It was a cunning piece of malignity in Bismarck to keep the Empress Eugenie away from Wilhelmshohe. If she had been there she would not have let Napoleon make a laughing stock of himself; for she has shown herself, in these later days, to the amazement of the world, as capable as her husband is weak, as strong as he is silly; and if France were tempted to re-establish the Empire, we should advise Frenchmen to put Eugenie on the throne, and assign to Napoleon the humble but more appropriate task of guiding the fashions and looking after what he calls "society."

THAT WHITE LIGHT ON THE DRAW-BRIDGE.

From the Cleveland Leader.

The newspapers are making an uncomfortably strong case against Mr. Vanderbilt, and enough is already well established to make the New Hamburg disaster likely to be a costly one to the reputation of the Hudson River managers. The testimony given on the inquest was interesting, but it was confused, contradictory, and proved little in regard to the one or two especial points upon which the public most wanted light. When all is done, however, then comes a citizen of New Hamburg—not a railroad man—and one who is not, therefore, afraid to tell the facts as he knows them. This person asserts that the fated express train was lured to its ruin by a white light hanging over the drawbridge, and indicating up to the moment of collision that all was safe. During the season of navigation a man is specially charged with the manipulation of this light and the working of the drawbridge. At the freezing up of the river in December this man was discharged, and the care of the bridge signal given to the charge of another man, whose chief duty was at the water-tank in Old Troy, a quarter of a mile below the bridge. Not being at the bridge when the oil train was wrecked, this man could not of course drop the light, and thus warn the approaching passenger train of danger, and hence the calamity of last Monday night. In a word, the work of two men put upon one, and his failure to be at the tank and the drawbridge at the same time, were the beginning of this disaster. A full, fair comparison of all evidence thus far adduced would show that three minutes elapsed between the wreck of the oil train and the arrival of the express, and had that safety signal—visible for a mile and a half down the track—been promptly lowered, the now dead engineer would have been duly warned. This certainly constitutes a serious charge against Mr. Vanderbilt, and in the present state of public feeling, that personage will not escape a newspaper scoring which will require all his thick-skinned indifference to enable him to bear without flinching. Already the Albany Legislature is proposing to require all railway bridges in the State to be made of iron, and to prohibit the locking of car doors while a train is in motion. It is only by such lessons as that at New Hamburg that any railway reforms are ever suggested, and it is to be sincerely hoped that so terrible and costly an experience will not be allowed to go for nothing.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE GERMAN ARMY INTO PARIS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Despatches from Versailles have announced that the Emperor William and his German army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon on Sunday, February 19. The route of the procession has been designated, and the Prussian troops detailed for the purpose have been told off to occupy the houses along its line, and to insure the promises of the police that no untoward demonstration on the part of the populace will occur during the lunch which the Emperor is to partake at the Tuileries with his court and the general officers of the army and during the subsequent defile of the army of investment before his Majesty. Military bands will be stationed at intervals along the line of the route by which the Emperor will proceed to the Tuileries after reaching Paris by the railway from Versailles. The German national colors will be exhibited along the entire route from the railway station to the chateau. Despatches add that all the troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the utmost war strength, many of them having received new uniforms, to be worn on their march into Paris and on their mounting guard at all the public buildings of the city. The new draft of Prussian troops is made up for the most part of unusually fine looking young fellows, and the landwehr present a splendid appearance.

It is not probable, however, that the magnificent triumphal display on next Sunday will awaken in the minds of the Parisians—fond as they proverbially are of military spectacles—anything like the enthusiasm with which the allied sovereigns were welcomed when they entered Paris on the 31st of March, 1814. On that memorable occasion the scene was so brilliant and impressive that even the sober Alison becomes eloquent in describing it. Its effect on the multitude which crowded the windows, covered the roofs and thronged the streets was so irresistible that the historian says:—"Passing from the extreme of terror to that of gratitude, the Parisians gave vent in the loudest applause to their astonishment and admiration." The alarm excited by the red Cossacks of the Guard was dispelled by wonder at the superb array of Prussian cavalry and light horse, Austrian grenadiers, Russian and Prussian footguards, Russian cuirassiers and artillery, together with the splendidly uniformed household troops, and by eager and almost disgraceful curiosity to get a glimpse of the sovereigns, particularly of the Emperor Alexander. Savary relates that at this matchless review there were to be seen ladies, and even ladies of rank, who so far forgot the respect due to themselves as to give themselves up to the most shameful delirium. They threw themselves over the circle of horses which surrounded the Emperor of Russia. More than one of the English officers who took a part in the procession testify that they "had a fair Parisian, sometimes *en croupe*, at others on the pummel of their saddles, at the Place Louis XV." It is not likely that any Parisian ladies will awaken jealousy on the part of the Empress Augusta by similar ridiculous manifestations towards the Emperor William. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor of Germany will emulate the delicacy and magnanimity which the Emperor Alexander evinced in his proclamations to the Parisians and the French people. Exulting—not without reason—that single and alone he is to reap the fruit of the unparalleled victories of the German army by entering Paris no less triumphantly than the allied sovereigns entered it after victories won by the combined armies of Europe, Emperor William might well afford to be even more generous now toward the French than the Emperor of Russia was in 1814. The Emperor of Germany would thus deserve the gratitude of the French and win the applause of the world.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. Times.

Governor Alcorn's annual message to the Legislature of Mississippi, now in session, may not be entirely novel among kindred documents, but it is, at all events, so remarkable that we may fairly congratulate the State on having so intelligent and faithful a Chief Magistrate. Governor Alcorn remarks that "the actual work of reconstruction began from the moment at which the laws of the last session of the Legislature took practical effect," and that, in the midst of this doing and undoing, the Federal census was taken. In order, therefore, to ascertain the condition of things—or, as he calls it, the "ruin"—at the time of the new departure, he employed the recess in making "elaborate inquiry into the social and economical facts of the State," both with the aid of the census and by circulars specially addressed to county officers. The result is the message, which consists substantially of statistical tables and comments subjoined.

The first table, for instance, is called the agricultural census, and embraces six counties on the middle belt between the Mississippi river and Alabama, combining, as the Governor says, "all our physical and our social peculiarities—bottom-land and upland, ridge and prairie, negro country, white country, and mixed country." It embraces the area of improved and unimproved land, the value of farm and farm implements, the quantity of the various products, number of live stock, as contrasted in the census of 1860 and that of 1870. Every item but two shows a decrease, ranging from eleven to ninety-eight per cent. Molasses and oats alone show an increase. On this Governor Alcorn remarks, that the falling off in cotton production sixty-three per cent. coincides almost exactly with the diminished value of agricultural implements (sixty-one per cent.), suggesting a relation of cause and effect. Indian corn, too, and swine have declined in the same ratio, (sixty-five per cent.) Other coincidences probably remain to be pointed out. From the gain in oats it would be too much to infer an increase in horses, and, in fact, in comparison with other stock, they show the heaviest reduction—forty-nine per cent. The chivalry here come in for a neat rap from the Governor, who trusts that this reduction is "in the appliances of idleness rather than of labor," and adds that if it really means "an advance of certain indolent equestrians to the honorable condition of what John Stuart Mill terms 'bread winners,'" it will prove "a very decided gain to both the dismounted horsemen and to the prostrate State."

This language, it must be remembered, is from one who, as he admits further on in the message, was once a slave-owner. Governor Alcorn does more, however, than ridicule the typical Southerner on horseback. He is full of allusions, by no means complimentary, to the "old regime," and nearly half his message is devoted to the vindication of the character and conduct of the blacks—sometimes directly, usually in comparison with the whites. "A material survey," like that afforded by the first table, does not, he says, "present any such proof that we are working out of ruin, as that presented by a moral survey," and his inquiries into the "capacity of the colored people for well-ordered freedom" have deepened his convictions that reconstruction in Mississippi "goes forward to the sure consummation of moral and material triumph."

The illegal relation of the sexes under slavery was changed by the new Constitution of the State into a legal one, and thereafter marriage licenses began to be issued, as in the case of whites. The white and colored population of thirty-one counties in 1860 was 189,645 and 239,930, respectively. In 1865 there were 2708 licenses issued to the whites, and only 504 to the blacks; in 1866, 3120 to the former, against 3679 to the latter; and since that year the blacks have surpassed the whites both in the whole number of marriages, and (since 1868) in the percentage to the total population. Do the freed people raise their children as carefully as they were raised in slavery? Here, as might be supposed, the census of 1866 is of almost no value; but as between blacks and whites the census of 1870 for the six counties shows that the ratio between the children under one year is not maintained (on the part of the blacks) for the children between one and five—that the difference is in fact nearly two per cent. The testimony of another decade can be more safely trusted in this particular.

We have not space to examine in detail the various other points in which the two classes of the population are compared. The following abstract will sufficiently tell the story, the blacks being always the more numerous:—

		1865.	1870.
Number of churches, (22 counties)	White	510	563
	Colored	105	283
Preachers employed, (22 counties)	White	528	554
	Colored	73	262
Number of schools open (20 counties)	White	239	358
	Colored	19	148
No. of teachers employed (18 counties	White	302	415
	Colored	18	170

Of these last statistics the Governor remarks that the "extraordinary increase of the number of schools of our new citizens, unassisted by legislation, shows an individual spirit which pledges to the support of reconstruction a great volume of moral power in a quarter where it could hardly have been looked for without qualms of misgiving."

As to negro improvidence, the figures are very significant. Since 1860, tenant-farming among the whites has expanded one hundred per cent., but of course the system was not known to the negroes till after the war. Yet in twenty-three counties in 1869, while the whites produced but 27,075 bales of cotton, the black tenant-farmers produced 40,561; last year, 20,893 and 50,978, respectively. Again, in twenty counties in 1869, the white owners of the soil grew 100,697 bales of cotton; the colored land-owners, 4645; last year, 102,491 and 6141 respectively. And finally in seven counties:—

69 colored people own real estate to a gross value of.....$30,630
3768 colored people own personalty to a gross value of.....630,860
178 colored people own both realty and personalty to a gross value of.....220,700

These people were penniless in 1865.

The criminal statistics call for examination, but we must pass them by, merely alluding to the determined attitude of Governor Alcorn in regard to the carrying of deadly weapons. We commend this and all other parts of the message to thoughtful men everywhere, and conclude with repeating our satisfaction that the State of Mississippi is so well led, and that the demolition of the old rubbish promises to be succeeded by a noble structure.

THE TENNESSEE AND ADMIRAL PORTER.

From the N. Y. World.

The Admiral has been doing it again. In the days of Admiral Farragut, when Porter's statements were reported to him, he would dispose of them with the remark, "Poor David! He can't help it; it is constitutional with him." If the gallant old Admiral were alive now he would conclude that the constitution of his successor has not received any shock since those old days, and that the imagination of his "David" only grows brighter as his uniform glistens with more numerous stars.

Admiral Porter states to the public his theory of the Tennessee's disappearance. He accounts for it by the very obvious method of stretching geography till the distances are great enough to require all the elapsed time for the Tennessee to overcome them. He says that she must have sailed "ten thousand eight hundred and ninety miles" before she could be heard from, and that it "would take her ten days to reach Samana Bay." Sandy Hook is in latitude 40 deg. 28 min. north and longitude 74 deg. west. Samana Bay is in 19 deg. north latitude and 69 deg. west longitude. From point to point is a straight line without any obstructions within three hundred miles of the course, except the American coast, which is always growing more distant

The distance is less than thirteen hundred miles; and from Samana Bay the ship should have been heard from. The Admiral says it would take ten days to go to Samana Bay. That is true probably if no accident happened, which is the Admiral's hypothesis; but what an admission! A first-class man-of-war sent on an expeditious expedition, with all haste, in order to get a speedy report for Congress to act upon before March, is only expected to go one hundred and thirty miles a day. At that rate she would need twenty-three days to go to England; and if she were expected to carry our flag to China a generation might pass away before she would be heard from.

The Admiral says that she would lose a hundred miles in crossing the Gulf Stream, which, according to him, "runs four knots an hour." She would cross the Gulf just south of Hatteras, and the strength of the current there is almost spent, and does not exceed a mile and a half an hour. If the Admiral were right, however, in the speed of the current and of the ship, then we might look for her on the European coasts, where the Northmen are said to have found strange skin garments cast upon the shore, suggesting another hemisphere; for a ship that can only go a hundred and thirty miles a day would be carried almost there by a current going ninety-six miles a day before she could get out of it.

The track of this ship was exactly the track of the Pacific mail steamers to Aspinwall. They steer due south from New York, and if there is no heavy weather to drive them out of their course they strike the "windward passage," which is at the west end of San Domingo, in five days and a night, expecting to make the passage in the morning of the sixth day and go through by daylight. If the weather is bad and they have to go through by night, and they do not get observations, they are apt to run for the "Mona passage," which is at the east end of the island, and which is wider and safer in the night, and which from New York is forty miles or so further than the other. San Domingo lies between these two passages, and these steamers pass it on one hand or the other, both coming and going, on all their voyages. If they took ten days to go to San Domingo they would use up sixteen to Aspinwall, and when a passenger would see California exceeds our arithmetical power to calculate. We think that the Navy Department ought to do better than that story.

We also observe that Congressman Hale informs the country that these ships were all worn out in the service of the war, and therefore are not fit for present duty. The fact is that the vessels of the class of the Tennessee have never been at sea at all—they are all new ships. One of them—the Wampanoag, we think they called her—was ordered into commission as the flag-ship of the Atlantic squadron. She got as far as Hampton Roads and was found unfit for sea, and came back to New York, whence she never again ventured. This ship, we think, was never out of harbor but once before, and then upon a short cruise (in distance, not time, we mean) to the West Indies and back; and then she was altered. The other ships of her class have never been at sea at all, but lie at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, covered over with houses, and appearing to the passer on the river as a cluster of workshops in a spar-yard. Not one of these ships is capable of going to sea and staying there—we mean, of course, *voluntarily* staying there—and that is well known to Admiral Porter, and we think he will not deny it.

The Tennessee's case is no exception to the rule, and it is probably a good thing that her absolute unfitness for any use should have appeared now, so that we may consider what to do, and decide at least intelligently any question of foreign war which may hereafter emerge. It is certain we have no navy, and the country ought to know it.

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
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We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

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CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1800 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

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Having sold a large portion of the
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The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS WILL BE OPENED ON THE
SIXTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
In this country and in Europe, for Subscriptions to
THE NATIONAL LOAN,

Under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The places at which subscriptions may be made and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government will be announced hereafter. The proposed Loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third. Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
2 9 6t SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw3

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 9 6 5

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
9 5 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3mr

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,

GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 1 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
2 2 m N. South EIGHTEENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At a special meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held last evening, it was unanimously agreed to accept the act consolidating the Young Men's Home with the Young Men's Christian Association.

—At an early hour yesterday morning the dwelling part of the house southeast corner of Franklin and Parrish streets, occupied by H. A. Bergman, was entered by thieves. The dwelling was ransacked, but so far as ascertained nothing was removed. The occupants of the dwelling were absent from home on a visit.

—The annual meeting of the Magdalen Society was held yesterday. This institution has been in existence for seventy years, and now contains sixty-six inmates. During the past year six inmates left the asylum at their own request, nine went to service, one to the Almshouse, and eight returned to their friends.

—A conference was had last evening between the Fire Commission and the Committee on Fire of Councils, which resulted in the committee agreeing to report an ordinance on Thursday next for the repeal of the part of the law which prevents the Commissioners leasing real estate they cannot have absolute control over and entire possession of. Very many of the engine houses are rented in part to societies and for school purposes, and under the law as it now stands none such can be leased for the use of the new department.

—At a meeting of the Board of Public Education held yesterday the Committee on Supplies asked to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of A. B. Justice & Co., setting forth that their bid for slate pencils was twenty-six cents lower than that of J. B. Lippincott & Co., to whom the contract was awarded. The committee say that A. B. Justice & Co. did not comply with a rule of the board which necessitates the making of affidavits on the part of all bidders for supplies, so their bid could not be entertained. The wish of the committee was complied with. Mr. Green offered a resolution calling upon City Councils to make the yearly appropriations to the board as soon as possible, as the schools were suffering from the want of supplies. Adopted.

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the framing of a bill on compulsory education, and the meeting adjourned.

—The Assay Commissioners proceeded yesterday with their labors at the United States Mint. The assay was completed, and the coins from the Mint and branches found to be fully up to the standard, both in purity and weight. The weights used in the department of the Chief Coiner, Chief Refiner, and others were tested and found to be accurate. After completing their labors the commissioners partook of a handsome collation, at which were present, besides the commissioners, the Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance, Jushe (or Prince) Hirobumie Ito, and Takoi (or Professor) Foukoutsi, Secretary of the Japanese Commission. Addresses were made by ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, Judge Cadwalader, President of the Assay Commission, and Takoi Foukoutsi of the Japanese Commission.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Republicans of Chester county met yesterday in convention.

—The snow-storm of yesterday extended over a great range of country, despatches from California saying that it was raging on the Pacific coast.

Foreign Affairs.

—Many Bonapartist agents are at Bordeaux.

—A committee to negotiate peace has been selected at Bordeaux.

—Premier Gladstone denies that the Prussians placed obstacles in the way of provisioning Paris.

—The Orleanists held a caucus yesterday, and they believe themselves to possess a clear majority.

—It is stated, on good authority, that Germany will never restore to France the territory covered by the city of Strasburg.

—In the departments of France where no German troops are stationed the Francs-tireurs are committing great depredations.

—Minister Cremieux has ordered the liberation of Berezowski, who was imprisoned for attempting the life of the Emperor of Russia.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 204 against 139, approved the policy of the ministry relative to the inviolability of the Papal residence.

—A portion of the Paris war contribution has already been paid.

MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE.

The seventh annual *bal masque* and carnival of the Mænnerchor Singing Society came off at the Academy last evening, and was a grand success. The Mænnerchor surpassed itself, and the months of labor the committee of arrangements have spent with the object of making the carnival a success have been more than repaid, for the grand entertainment even exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Never did the Academy present a more brilliant or animated appearance. The parquette circle and balcony were filled to overflowing with spectators, consisting of portly paterfamilias, stately dowagers, bright-eyed, blushing maidens, and gay and gallant young gentlemen attendants.

The dancing floor presented a scene that the pen of a Dickens could scarce do justice to. Every imaginable character was represented.

The Academy was beautifully decorated with hanging baskets, evergreens, and flags of different nationalities, and the music was very superior. It was a scene of joyous, healthful fun and morriment, and the occasion will long live in the memories of those who had the good fortune to be participants. As a pecuniary success the affair exceeded expectations. To the lasting credit of the Mænnerchor Society, it may be mentioned that the managers have resolved to appropriate one-half of the net proceeds of the ball to the sufferers by the French-German war, and no mean sum will be realized.

The San Domingo Commission.

A Washington despatch says that previous to the sailing of the San Domingo Commission, Allen G. Burton, their secretary, stated that the plan for the landing of the commission, which he should submit to the commission for their consideration, was to land opposite the City of San Domingo back of the island. The reason for this course, he stated, was to avoid coming in contact with such persons only as should be sent by Baez, it being more desirable, in order to obtain a truthful condition of the facts to be ascertained, for the commission to consult with the people as they might find them. It is believed that the commission have adopted Mr. Burton's plan. If so, ten or twelve days would elapse, in addition to the time contemplated, before hearing from them.

—The Maiden's Prayer—an engagement ring.

—The members of the bar of Kentucky are almost unanimously in favor of the admission of negro testimony.

A BIT OF LITERARY HISTORY.

A correspondent furnishes the New York *Tribune* with the following interesting item:—

Sir:—One of the peculiar attractions to students and men of letters in the cultured city of Edinburgh is an antiquarian book-shop which, for the past forty years, has been known as "The Head of Sir Walter Scott"—for some sixty years previously, simply as "Stevenson's"—and the history of which is identified, to a greater or less extent, with that of nearly every Scotchman noted or distinguished in the various branches of literature during that period. It was a favorite resort of Jeffrey, Murray, and Sydney Smith; of Brougham, Horner, and Thomas Brown; of Lord Cockburn, Sir Henry Raeburn, and Sir Walter Scott; later, of Chalmers and Guthrie, Tytler and Allison, Lockhart, Motherwell, and "Christopher North;" after them, of Hallam and Aytoun, Gilfillan, Bell and Laing, Alexander Smith, the brothers Chambers, Burton, Maidment, and Carlyle. Here was the proposed *Edinburgh Review* talked over, in the winter of 1801–2; here was the Bannatyne Club discussed just twenty years afterwards; here have been published hundreds of volumes, original works, and rare reprints, illustrating the history, poetry, bibliography, and antiquities of Scotland; here have been executed the most perfect printing on vellum, the most accurate replica of old folios in the rich black-letter text, the most faithful *fac-similes* of ancient MSS., and here have been distributed catalogues and other gratuitous pamphlet publications now worth their weight in gold. The same family have owned the shop and carried on the business for generations. The present proprietor, Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, a ripe scholar and courteous gentleman, is the only son of Mr. John Stevenson, a life-long friend of the author of "Waverley." Among the treasures of the shop there are preserved some fifty letters from this illustrious correspondent, all unpublished, and handsomely bound. The present Mr. Stevenson — whose recollections go back to the early part of the century—is assisted in the discharge of his duties and the extension of his hospitality by an only son, Mr. John A., himself the accomplished editor of several works. During one of the delightful *conversazioni* here a few months ago the Rev. Dr. Rogers spoke of a project to erect a monument in Edinburgh to the Bruce, which had been undertaken by a number of Scotch noblemen, who had requested his friend Mr. George Cruikshank to model a design. Of this model the Doctor had just received a photograph, which he allowed the party to examine. This called forth some close criticism and some merited compliments to the veteran artist, and was the means of bringing out some clever anecdotes of him. One of the gentlemen present mentioned that one of his earliest pictures represented the combat between the patriot King and the three assassins; and this picture, he stated, initiated the movement in favor of correct costume, not only in painting but also in dramatic representation. Another stated that there could be no doubt but that he originated the now prevalent style of book illustration—that of late years there had existed a mania for the collection of his etchings, which brought, wherever found, a large price. A number of these, with some rare volumes containing wood-cuts designed by him nearly sixty years ago, were shown by Mr. Stevenson. An American gentleman present declared it to be his belief that the reputation of Mr. Dickens' early works was in a great degree attributable to the admirable illustrations of this artist accompanying them, whereupon he was assured that Mr. Cruikshank had illustrated one or two only of Mr. Dickens' works. This led to a discussion, which resulted in a wager by the American that Mr. Cruikshank had illustrated no less than *six* of Mr. Dickens' works. It was taken up by a publisher present, and a note was at once addressed to the artist, at London, explaining the circumstances. A few days afterwards the following answer was received, disclosing some singular facts in regard to Mr. Dickens. The veracity and honor of the writer cannot admit of a doubt:—

"263, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, N. W. (LONDON), Nov. 12, 1870.—DEAR SIR:—You have lost your wager! for I did not illustrate the works of the late Mr. Charles Dickens to the extent that most people suppose; but I am not surprised at the fact of their being misled; for the other artists employed upon his works imitated my style as closely as possible, and hence the public supposed—as Dickens wrote under the name of 'Boz'—that I designed and etched under the name of 'Phiz,' but who was a very clever artist of the name of Hablot K. Browne. I was, however, the first artist to illustrate any of Mr. Dickens' writings, and the earliest of these was the first volume of 'Sketches by Boz' (January 1836), and the next was the second volume under this title, the greatest part of which were written from my hints and suggestions.

"Some time after this, Mr. Bentley started his *Miscellany*, appointing Mr. Dickens as editor, and myself as the illustrator; and the first plate in that work is a design of mine, which Mr. Dickens wrote up to. There was also a wood cut of a cradle, etc. Then followed (1839) 'Oliver Twist,' which was entirely my own idea and suggestion, and all the characters are mine. And this will account for the fact of 'Oliver Twist' being very different from any of his other writings. When Mr. Crone, the publisher, died (he having published the 'Sketches by Boz'), a volume was brought out for the benefit of his widow.

"Mr. Dickens wrote some part of this, which I illustrated; and these are all the designs and etchings that I did to illustrate the works of that author. I am preparing to publish an explanation of the reason why I did not illustrate the *whole* of Mr. Dickens' writings, and this explanation will not at all recound to his credit. It was only yesterday evening that I got some of the prospectuses for the Bruce monument, four of which I forward to you by the same post as this letter.

"With respect to the American editions of Mr. Dickens' works, there may be *copies* of some of my designs therein, but none by the hand of, dear sir, yours truly, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

"W. J. McClellan, Esq."

AN ODD PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Monsey was one of Garrick's most clever and most three-cornered friends. This Abernethy of his day was odd enough to leaven a whole century. This good-natured bear, the scourge of fools, fops, and fatuous persons in general, was a Norwich physician, who, coming to London and attaining eminence, became resident physician to the Earl of Godolphin, and afterward physician to Chelsea Hospital. Monsey, who had seen the great Duke of Marlborough when imbecile, and had been a boon companion of Sir Robert Walpole, lived to become Garrick's intimate friend, and to browbeat the terrible Warburton.

Garrick used to tell a story of how he first knew Monsey. He was at an Old Bailey trial, when he heard a gentleman ask a big rough fellow who stood before him to stand a little on one side, that he might see the Bench. The churl obstinately kept his place; the gentleman repeated the request, and at last he said in a loud voice, "If I were not a coward I would give you a blow, even though it is in a court of justice!" Garrick thought this observation must come from a singular character, and made his acquaintance.

Nothing could equal Monsey's rough eccentricity, which was coarser and more resembled the bearishness of Swift than that of Johnson. But Monsey was more merciful and better-natured than Swift, who spared neither man nor woman in his wrath. Monsey once chided Garrick for not having asked him to dinner to dine with the Duke of Argyle and some ladies of distinction.

"I would have asked you," said Garrick, "but you were too great a blackguard."

"Why, you little scoundrel," said Monsey, "ask Lord Godolphin, one of the best-bred men in the world, if I do not behave as well as the politest of his visitors."

"Well," replied Garrick, "if you'll promise to behave properly, you shall come."

Monsey promised and duly came. All went on well till Mrs. Garrick began to neglect Monsey and load her noble visitors with ceremonious attentions. The doctor bore this till he found Mrs. Garrick paid no regard to the plate he (Monsey) held out, until at last, losing all regard for common decency, the doctor thrust it at her, exclaiming, "Will you help me, you beast, or not?" Garrick fell back in his chair with laughter; the Duke, though prepared for Monsey's oddities, was somewhat surprised, but Monsey, not a whit abashed, shamed into good humor, plunged into a career of whimsical anecdotes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14tuths t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 tuths t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Rane, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Rane, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6msét

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St.
IMMENSE STOCK
OF THE BEST BRANDS
IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE,
1 21 stuthlm Secretary.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Jan. 28, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

2 7 26tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitiable Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

STEAM ENGINES AND PORTABLE AND Stationery Boilers of Rogers', and Black's, and Tangiel's Patents, and other forms. Tanks, Pans, and [illegible]
[illegible] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Hillertown, by Colman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barues' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Bids or proposals to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge, of stone, at each of the following-named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application.

Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements furnished by the undersigned—a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered. HENRY C. HODGES,
2 8 tM7 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 8 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Well secured Ground Rent of $150 a year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 5 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws;

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKram, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for any shape. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
2 9 m5 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

TOOLS FOR MACHINISTS, LATHES, Boring, Screw and Cog-Cutting, Planing, Slotting and Punching Machines. Heavy, and of the best material and workmanship. GEORGE C. HOWARD,
[illegible] No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS
BY
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16.

The public is respectfully informed that arrangements have been completed to give two additional

GRAND CONCERTS,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16,

Mr. Thomas will be assisted by the celebrated Pianist,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

and his

UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA,

many of whom are

EMINENT SOLOISTS.

The programmes will be entirely new. On Wednesday evening, in compliance with numerous requests, will be performed the entire

SYMPHONY No. 6, PASTORALE.....Beethoven

Admission Tickets.....One Dollar
Reserved Seats.....Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle.....Fifty Cents
Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents

Tickets and programmes can now be obtained at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 2 11 5t

The Grand Pianos used are from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons, warerooms in Philadelphia at Charles Blasius, No. 1006 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
Joseph C. Foster's grand spectacular drama of the
OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
replete with gorgeous effects in every department, and the characters filled by
DAVENPORT'S DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Tickets secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LYDIA THOMPSON AND TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), Feb. 15,
LAST NIGHT OF PARIS.
LYDIA THOMPS

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

THE TENNESSEE.

The conflicting rumors about the Tennessee leave her fate in doubt, but increase the probabilities that she has been obliged to trust to her sails instead of steam, and that her voyage has thus been protracted without serious y endangering the safety of the commissioners and her crew. It is said that a war vessel sold by the United States to the Haytien Government a few years ago was lost on a voyage from an American port to Hayti, when she had on board a number of prominent men connected with the Haytien Government, and some of those who are fearful of the fate of the Tennessee would regard her loss as one of the striking and shocking coincidences that occasionally occur in national affairs. There appears to be good grounds, however, for the hope that the Tennessee is still safe, and that the chief result of the prolongation of her voyage will be such a delay in the investigation and report of the commissioners that the present Congress will be unable to act definitely and understandingly on Grant's annexation scheme. If this anticipation proves correct, the San Domingo question will go over to the next Congress instead of being disposed of by the present House and Senate, and the chances of the success of the Presidential policy will thus be materially diminished. When the Tennessee started on her voyage it was supposed that time would be afforded for her safe return before the ides of March, and that a favorable report from the commissioners would probably insure the immediate passage of an annexation bill. This programme, however, has been substantially broken up either by adverse winds, defective machinery, or, possibly, by a fearful calamity; and from present indications the political future of the nation may be sensibly affected by the mishaps of the vessel whose fate is now an object of universal solicitude.

THE WEST POINT SQUABBLES.

The squabbles among the West Point students continue to engage the attention of Congress, and it was asserted in the debate yesterday that the root of the trouble was not only the admission of a colored cadet, but "the presence of a cadet, the son of a man high in authority, who interfered with orders and discipline." It is to be regretted that such difficulties arise in a national school of so much importance, and we hope that a solution will be found for them. While every student at West Point ought to be taught that he owes his highest allegiance to the whole nation, every mere partisan influence should be excluded, and offenders should be punished without fear, favor, or affection. It is bad enough that what is called "influence" determines who shall be the cadets, and "influence" of any and every kind should stop just at that point—so that the institution may be conducted on such principles as will give it the highest degree of efficiency. West Point is not supported by the nation as a hospital for youthful imbeciles, nor as a playground for young rioters, but as a nursery of the leaders of future American armies, and nothing should besuffered to militate against the development of the mental, moral, and physical trength of the cadets.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The names of the subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company have been published, and the list shows that the merchants and business men of Philadelphia have fully appreciated the importance of this great enterprise, and have heartily given it their support. In the list of subscribers are the names of some of the best-known and most respected firms in Philadelphia, and all the multitude of industrial enterprises which contribute to the wealth of this city are represented. Many of the stock subscribers have also taken the bonds of the steamship company, and have otherwise exerted themselves efficiently to give it a fair start. The importance of a line of European steamships as an auxiliary to the manufacturing and commercial interests of Philadelphia cannot be overestimated, and citizens of every class should contribute what they are able towards getting the vessels built and the line in running order at as early a day as is possible. Extensive as is the list of stock subscribers, there are many prominent merchants and others of Philadelphia whose names are not found in it, and it is to be hoped that these will at least aid the enterprise by taking some of the bonds of the company. The amount of these bonds is not large for a great and wealthy city like this, and even if they were not secured by such a satisfactory endorsement as that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, there ought to be no difficulty in the disposal of them. As it is, they are as safe as any securities in the market, and there is consequently no excuse, especially for those who will be directly benefited by the proposed line of steamers, if they are not all taken at an early day. If the company can obtain the money represented by these bonds it will be able immediately to commence building its vessels, and in a very short time a number of noble steamships will be travelling between the port of Philadelphia and Europe, and we will obtain a commercial advantage over New York and other cities the value of which can scarcely be overestimated. Philadelphia has been repeatedly accused of a want of enterprise, and as there is now a magnificent opportunity to prove the incorrectness of such accusation, it ought not to be neglected.

A body of five hundred mounted horsemen, who are supposed to have been members of a Ku-Klux Klan, recently broke open a jail in Columbia, South Carolina, and took out ten negro prisoners confined on charges of murder and arson, eight of whom they instantly killed. Before the days of the Ku-Klux similar outrages were not unfrequently committed in the South in the name of Lynch law; and whatever they may be styled, they are indications of the prevalence of a spirit of barbarism exceedingly disgraceful to the community in which it is tolerated. Unhappily many sections of the South need not only reconstruction but civilization, and it is vain to hope for the establishment of law and order until their savage instincts have been tamed.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

The directors of the Academy of Fine Arts have purchased a lot of ground in a very suitable location—Broad and Cherry streets—but they have as yet taken no steps towards erecting a new building, or at least they have done nothing towards exciting a public interest in the enterprise. The gentlemen composing the Board of Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts are all engaged in other occupations, which employ the major portion of their time, and they either refuse or neglect to secure the co-operation of persons outside of their own body for the promotion of a scheme in which all the citizens of Philadelphia are more or less interested. The consequence of this management, or rather want of management, is that the Academy is now, as it ever has been, an obstacle rather than an aid to the cause of art culture in this city. It stands in the way of the establishment of an art school and art museum that will fulfil the proper ends for which such an institution ought to exist more than the Academy of Fine Arts ever has done as yet. It is possible that the directors of the Academy may be able, in course of time, to put up a building such as the art interests of the city demand, and when it is completed fill it with works of permanent interest and value. They may also by their own unaided efforts, or with the assistance of a limited circle of stockholders and subscribers be able to carry on art schools that will educate properly successive generations of painters, sculptors, and industrial designers, and perform all the other functions of a first-class art school. The past history of the Academy of Fine Arts, however, does not inspire any very great expectations in this direction; and experience, if it is of any value as a criterion of the future, proves that if the new Academy is to be what it should be, a general public interest must be excited in it. The close corporation plan upon which the old institution was conducted, by which the professional artists were practically excluded from all share in its management, was its greatest drawback. The gentlemen who composed the successive boards of directors were not artists, but were busily engaged in other pursuits, and looked upon the Academy of Fine Arts more as an elegant plaything to amuse their leisure moments than as an important public institution that ought to exert a powerful influence upon the culture of society. Now, if ever, is the time to remedy the defects of management which have impaired the usefulness of the Academy of Fine Arts in the past, and it is particularly important that those who profess to be interested in the matter should act with decision and energy, as both in New York and Boston movements for the establishment of extensive art museums and art schools have been started under remarkably favorable auspices. The collection of art works owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is a better nucleus for a great art institution than exists in America, and only a lack of energy and proper management can prevent a really valuable art school from being established here.

As it is, the only art school we have that is worthy of the name is the School of Design for Women, and that is embarrassed by a want of sufficient income to enable it to do all that its principal Professor, T. W. Braidwood, desires. The claim of the School of Design to notice does not consist alone in the fact that it carries out the aim of its foundation in educating young women for a profession by which they can earn their living respectably, but rather in the thorough educational course which every pupil is obliged to pass through. Professor Braidwood's theory is that art is a branch of education, and that an art school, to be worth anything, must be conducted upon a regular system which will firmly ground the pupil in the elementary principles which are at the foundation of all the various branches of the fine arts. At the School of Design the pupil is taught to draw as in another school she would be taught to read, and is gradually led from the simplest elements to the most difficult combinations—the eye, the hand, and the intellectual and imaginative faculties all being trained at the same time. The course of instruction at the School of Design is principally devoted to industrial art, but the principle is one that is applicable to any school of art, no matter how extended its aims may be, and that the course of instruction at the School of Design stops where it does is due to a lack of means to carry it further rather than a lack of disposition.

The directors of this school have secured the co-operation of the Board of Public Education, immediately for the purpose of obtaining some pecuniary aid from the State, on condition that it will educate, free of charge, forty pupils from all parts of the State. We are glad that this step has been taken, for, by making the School of Design a public institution in a more literal sense than it is at present, its usefulness will be greatly increased, and if the Board of Public Education takes an interest in its welfare it can easily be made a most important adjunct to the common and High Schools.

It is impossible that we shall ever in this country enjoy the same facilities that the great art schools of Europe do; but we can compensate for our deficiencies and to some extent improve upon the European schools by introducing a practical system of art education such as cannot fail to produce results of a most gratifying character. In order to do this, however, the matter must be put before the public in such a manner as to secure general sympathy and support. This support the new Academy of Fine Arts will not receive, except to a very limited extent, unless the gentlemen who have its management in hand will show some real enterprise and interest in the institution. If they do take the proper steps in the matter, we have not the slightest doubt that they can obtain without serious difficulty all the money they need, not only to erect an elegant and commodious building, but to provide it with all the necessary appliances of an art school and museum that will be a credit to Philadelphia.

Other Art Matters.

An exhibition of seventy-five pictures by Mr. Edward Moran will be opened in a few days at Earles' Galleries, for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. Mr. Moran has been employed during the last nine months in finishing a large number of works in oil and water-color, which have accumulated in his studio, and in executing a number of new works. These pictures embrace a great variety of styles and subjects, principally landscape and marine, and many of them are in Mr. Moran's best manner. The exhibition, as being composed of the works of a single artist, will possess considerable interest, and we hope that it will net a handsome sum for the very deserving institution for whose benefit it will be held. It is the intention of the artist to sell these works by auction, and he originally proposed to place them on free exhibition. Learning, however, that the Newsboys' Home was in need of funds, he generously placed the entire collection at the disposal of the managers for a period of several weeks. One of the interesting features of this exhibition will be the catalogue which will contain beautifully executed lithographic copies of the pictures drawn upon stone by the artist himself. This catalogue will of itself be a work of art of some value, as those who saw the proofs on exhibition at the Union League House last week will readily understand. One-fourth of the profit on the sale of the catalogues will also be given by Mr. Moran to the Newsboys' Home.

—At the store of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Twelfth and Chesnut streets, there is now on exhibition a work by a young Philadelphia lady artist, Miss Mary Stevenson, which is worthy of notice on account of its fine artistic qualities. It is a study of a young Italian peasant girl, and the artist in copying her model has transferred much of the stiffness, or rather the primness, of the original to her canvas. The little girl looks too much as if she were sitting for her portrait. This fault, however, is on the right side, as it indicates careful study of the model, the point wherein most young artists, and particularly lady artists, are deficient. The picture, however, is beautifully painted, with a sure, fine touch and with a fine feeling for color that are rather remarkable. There are not many artists in Philadelphia who are able to do anything equally good in the same line.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have also on exhibition three bronze vases, cast at the foundry of Robert Wood & Co., of this city, from designs by Horatio Stone, an American artist residing in Rome. The originals of these vases were cast in Rome for Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, who, desiring duplicates, had them cast by the Messrs. Wood. These vases are entitled respectively "The Republic," "Freedom," and "Ecce Homo," and are covered with emblematic bas-reliefs intended to represent the political, religious, and art progress of America. As specimens of bronze castings these vases are worthy of hearty praise, and we doubt whether the originals are equal to the copies made at the foundry of Messrs. Robert Wood & Co. As works of art they are exceedingly inferior, and it looks like a waste of good material to use so much fine metal for such very indifferent designs. The vases themselves are far from being elegant in shape, while the figures which surround them are badly proportioned and badly arranged, and can scarcely be considered as more than caricatures. Why Mr. Corcoran should wish to have such performances duplicated is more than we are able to imagine.

It may not be amiss to mention that there are also on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Bailey & Co. a number of fine works by old masters which should receive the attention of connoisseurs, and of all who wish to understand upon what solid grounds of excellence the fame of the old painters rests.

—At Earles' Galleries there is now to be seen a remarkably fine picture by Van Lerius, of Antwerp, entitled "Cinderella and Her Sisters." This work was exhibited here some years ago, when it attracted a great deal of attention, and it will doubtless be remembered by many of our readers. It is a different treatment of the subject than is generally seen, and the artist has to some extent sacrificed the sentiment of the old-fashioned fairy tale for the purpose of increasing the attractions of his picture. The sisters of "Cinderella" are superb beauties, and their costumes and the accessories add greatly to the gorgeousness of the work. The picture is one of the best of its class that has ever been seen here, and it is well worthy of a visit.

—In one of the windows of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., Chesnut street, above Ninth, is an excellent copy of "A Fete Champetre" by Claude Lorraine, which was executed by Miss Gordon, a young lady-artist of this city, while studying in Europe, and which she has now offered for sale for the benefit of the French sufferers. The picture has all the appearance of being a very faithful duplicate of its original, and it should receive the attention of art connoisseurs.

NOTICES.

Very Cheap, Our Elegant Overcoats.
Very Cheap, Our Warm Skating Jackets.
Very Cheap, Our Useful Conductors' Coats.
Very Cheap, Our Splendid Dress Suits.
Very Cheap, Our Business Suits.
Very Cheap, Our Youths' and Boys' Clothing.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House,
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Peremptory Sale of ancient and modern Paintings, consigned by David G. Shaw, Esq., of New York, this evening (to be continued to-morrow and Friday evenings), at Scotts' Art Gallery, No. 841 Chesnut street, under the Girard House, embracing a fine collection of cabinet pictures and landscape subjects, together with several fine original gallery pictures by old masters. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

OPTICIANS.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
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2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

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WILLIAM M. GREINER,
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BOY 5 YEARS OLD,
BOY 6 YEARS OLD,
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AND ALL THE OTHER BOYS OF EVERY AGE AND SIZE, CAN
Get the Best Boys' Clothes
At the Great Brown Hall
Much cheaper than
Anywhere Else.

Come on, Boys! Tell your Fathers,
Tell your Big Brothers,
Tell all your friends
To come for fine clothes for the season to

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CHARLES STOKES & Co.
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OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE
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In returning thanks to our friends for the immense increase of patronage bestowed the past year, we would respectfully inform them that, having largely increased our Stock, we are better prepared than at any previous year to meet the wants of our many customers.

During the coming season we will make our

Silver Department

Especially attractive, offering in

TEA SERVICES,
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Many articles both unique and elegant in design and finish.

We have endeavored, in procuring our Stock of

Watches,
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Of all descriptions, to suit the taste of the most fastidious, and meet the wants of the most careful buyers.

An inspection of our goods and store entails no obligation to purchase, but gives great pleasure to

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
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INSURANCE.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK,
Nos. 156 and 158 BROADWAY.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, etc.		$1,884,278·32
For Interest		371,341·26
For Interest, etc., accrued		100,535·13
		$2,376,171·71

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$530,013·57	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, etc.	282,736·29	
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus, Interest on Dividend, etc.	609,554 60	
		$1,422,304·16

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$77,364 91	
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same	2,418,355 81	
Loans on Policies in force	2,814,027·79	
United States and N. York State Stocks	706,950 00	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums, deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	680,428·56	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds (Market value of the Securities, $866,814.)	688,725·00	
Interest due to date, and all other property	33,864·32	
		$8,924,114·39

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 418 WALNUT Street,
JAMES B. CARR,
2 15 ws2trp GENERAL AGENT.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

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INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

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The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
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Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwf6m

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE
ON
PARIS.

Drexel, Harjes & Co. having remained in Paris during the siege, communication being reopened, we are prepared at once to draw on them in amounts to suit, either sight or sixty days, payable in gold.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,	*Drexel, Harjes & Co.,*
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$5000 TO $30,000 TO BE INVESTED ON mortgage security. These moneys, being a part of a large trust estate, will probably not be required to be repaid for many years.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
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THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
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QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
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HENRY HARPER & CO.,
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ARE SELLING AT COST, PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
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PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwslm4p

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

The New Member of the Joint High Commission.

The inability of Sir John Rose to act as a member of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims and other matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, has led to the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote to the vacancy on the commission created by his resignation. Sir Stafford's appointment will give general satisfaction in this country, and in England likewise, the London *Times* declaring that he "is probably more intimately acquainted with all considerations arising out of the Alabama claims than any other person who could have been selected for the position."

The new commissioner was born in London, on the 27th of October, 1818, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, from which he graduated with high honors. He then studied law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, and was made a C. B., civil division, in 1851, as a recognition of his services as one of the secretaries of the great industrial exhibition of that year. Belonging to a wealthy and aristocratic family, he was early destined for an official career, as a preparation for which he served Mr. Gladstone as private secretary during the latter's incumbency of the Presidency of the Board of Trade. In March, 1855, he entered Parliament as a Conservative member for Dudley, but was defeated in March, 1857, as a candidate for North Devonshire. In July, 1858, however, he was returned to the House of Commons for Stamford, and continued to represent that borough until May, 1866, when he was finally successful in obtaining a seat for North Devonshire. He acted as Financial Secretary to the Treasury from January to June, 1859, and in June, 1865, was appointed President of the Board of Trade, in the late Lord Derby's third administration. On March 8, 1867, he became Secretary of State for India, which position he vacated on the incoming of Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1868. During this period the Government of the vast British possessions in India was practically in his hands. He gave general satisfaction in this extremely difficult position. At the Parliamentary elections of 1868 he made a gallant fight for his seat in North Devonshire, and was returned at the head of the poll; but, although in politics he has been somewhat liberal, he was still too closely identified with the Conservative party and its fortunes to receive any official position at the hands of Mr. Gladstone. His appointment on the Joint High Commission is doubtless intended to give the conservative interest a fair representation, and a voice in the settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain. In the spring of 1869, Sir Stafford was appointed chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company and Governor, *ex officio*, of the Northwest Territory in the British American Possessions. In this capacity his diligence and rare administrative ability soon became a subject of remark. In May, 1870, Sir Stafford came to America, landing at New York, and paid a visit to the Red River country, to attempt the adjustment of the difficulties between the insurgents and the Canadian authorities.

Sir Stafford Northcote is one of the most promising public men of Great Britain. Although he cannot, as yet, claim to rank as a statesman of the first order, he is noted for his executive ability, and the industry and sagacity which he has invariably brought to the discharge of his public duties. As a speaker in the House of Commons, he is somewhat heavy and labored, but always commands a ready hearing. He has taken a great interest in art and educational matters, and is regarded as an able financier, his most important publication being "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1841-61."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Theodore Thomas and his grand orchestra will give two concerts, one this evening and one to-morrow. The programmes for these entertainments are entirely new, the great feature of that announced for this evening being Beethoven's "Pastorale" symphony. Miss Anna Mehlig will appear at each of these concerts.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee performance to-day of *The Honeymoon*, a musical olio, and the farce of *The Loan of a Lover*, for the benefit of the Holland testimonial fund.

The spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* will be represented this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Paris; or, the Apple of Discord* will be performed this evening.

On Saturday there will be a matinee for the benefit of the French sufferers. The entire proceeds of this performance will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the Franco-German war.

On Monday Mr. Stuart Robson will commence an engagement.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Lewis Morrison will have a benefit this evening. *Dot* will be represented, with Mr. Morrison as "John Peerybingle," and the comedy of *Perfection*, with Miss Carlotta Howland as "Kate O'Brien." Mr. Morrison is a talented and painstaking actor, who deserves well of the public, and we hope his benefit will be a brilliant success.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, dramatic performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl will be on exhibition to-day and during the balance of the week.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE of "The Battle of Gettysburg" may be seen at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

THE CASE OF JOHN WARE.

The following letter in reference to the insanity of John Ware, recently convicted of murder in the first degree, in Camden, will be read with interest:—

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
February 13, 1871.

To James M. Scovel, Esq.—Dear Sir:—At your request I have examined carefully the testimony produced at the trial of John Ware, in order to learn what was his mental condition at the time he committed the fatal deed. There appears to me to be sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that he was of unsound mind, and was not aware that he was doing wrong. If the broad test of the old English law—the knowledge that the act was right or wrong—were applied to him he should be exonerated from responsibility.

To what extent his mental disease may be attributed to inheritance, it is difficult to say. Some of his relations on his father's side are insane, but it was not proved that these cousins derived their insanity from their father. If they did, however, the same taint exists in the defendant's family.

His father was a man of high temper, vindictive feelings, and was insanely zealous of his wife. His mother is weak-minded, peevish, and fretful. Now, it is well known that a person may inherit a predisposition to insanity from parents neither of whom has ever been insane. Mental peculiarities existing in the parents, but not amounting to insanity, may be transmitted to the offspring, and be exhibited in them in the form of undoubted insanity. Physicians familiar with the insane are well aware of this, and frequently meet with instances of it. The bad mental traits of both parents are seen in the son in this case in an intensified degree. How far the evil influences that surrounded him in childhood served to develop mental disease it is impossible to say. That it had something to do with it, I have no doubt. A more unhappy house and a more miserable family I have never known.

The points derived from the testimony upon which I base my belief in the prisoner's insanity are the following:—

1. His furious and ungovernable bursts of anger.
2. His attempts at suicide.
3. His varying moods, sometimes unduly elated, at other times unduly depressed.
4. His saying repeatedly that he would kill his father.

Of the first, several instances are given by witnesses; the most marked was the attempt to shoot his wife, an act I can explain on no other theory than his insanity. It has every appearance of being a madman's act.

But the strongest proof of his mental disease were his attempts to commit suicide.

When he took laudanum, a small vial full, there was sufficient to kill a grown person, if it was of the usual strength. And that his parents and sister believed it would kill him is shown by their efforts to save him, and their great distress. On a subsequent occasion he said he would take two bottles, in all probability because one bottle failed to do the work. Ordinarily no stronger proof of insanity is required than an attempt of the person to take his own life. And had this defendant succeeded, is it not highly probable that those neighbors who, on the trial pronounced him of sound mind would have said that he was insane? Admitting that sane persons do occasionally destroy themselves, would we expect one in the defendant's condition in life to do it? The more ignorant and debased a person is, the less the probability of his doing such a deed, if not insane.

The love of life is an instinctive feeling, and the lower we descend in the scale of intelligence the more blindly and strongly is life adhered to. A writer (probably Dr. Forbes Winslow) in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* says:—"It is the prevalent opinion among persons ignorant of the sciences of psychology and pathology that the desire of self-destruction is in the majority of cases a *mental* act unconnected with a disturbed condition of the *bodily* functions, and incurable by any process of medical treatment; that the depression of mind which is so generally associated with the suicidal tendency is an affection of the mind *per se*, the physical organization having no direct connection with what is termed the spiritual impulse. This, we regret to say, is the generally received opinion. This metaphysical view of the matter is fraught with much mischief, and, we have no doubt, has led to the neglect of cases of actual insanity, and to the sacrifice of many valuable lives. It is a matter of the highest moment that the public mind should be undeceived upon this point. Right views on this subject ought to be generally diffused. It is of consequence to establish the belief that the suicidal idea is *almost generally* connected with a morbid condition of the mind, and is often the only symptom of such an affection; that it is, with a few exceptions, universally associated with physical disorder disturbing the healthy balance of the understanding.

One of the witnesses speaks of the prisoner's variable moods, at one time dull and taciturn, then lively and talkative, without any apparent cause. This is characteristic of some forms of insanity, and struck me as a strong symptom of his mental disease. His feelings and actions were not always, when he was calm, under his control, but were swayed by the morbid condition of his nervous system. What then should we expect when he was in a tempest of passion? Those who lived with him and knew him intimately looked upon him as dangerous, and to be avoided if possible when angered. His mother said, "When he gets mad he'll shoot anybody, it makes no difference who it is." His sister and brother-in-law fled from the house to escape from him.

At this moment his father returns, and before his blood has time to cool an altercation ensues and the fatal shot is fired. Prior to this he had several times said to the witness Sands that he was going to kill his father, and I infer from this that he thought himself justified in doing it. Is it probable he would have told Sands had he believed it was a wrong deed for him to do? If, then, in his ordinary frame of mind he believed he would be doing no wrong should he kill his father, is it not highly probable that the deed would be performed should he encounter him when in a rage? In the quarrels between his father and mother, he, it seems, always took his mother's part, and for this his father upbraided and threatened him. Did he look upon himself as his mother's defender, and slay his father to protect her? Probably, if we could see more clearly into his mind and know more of its mysterious workings, the evidence of insanity would be plain to every one.

I remain, yours, most respectfully,
S. PRESTON JONES.

CITY ITEMS.

"I WAS AS WEAK AS A BABY," observed one of the young lady employes at Macy's dry goods store, "when I commenced taking PLANTATION BITTERS; and now I am on my feet from morning till night, without ever feeling over fatigued." This remark was made about six months ago to a pale, emaciated girl who was making some purchases at Macy's. "The hint was taken," says the young woman in a letter to the proprietors; "I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength, and cheerfulness."

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Haseltine's reception takes place this (Wednesday) evening, at the Galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, having been postponed on account of the storm.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

KEEHMLE—RAMBORGER.—On the 14th instant, at Grace Church, by the Rector, Rev. Wm. Suddards, D. D., WILLIAM C. KEEHMLE and M. THERESA RAMBORGER, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CUMMINGS.—On the 13th instant, FRANK R. CUMMINGS, son of Charles H. and Annie Cummings, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Johnson and Morton streets, Germantown, Friday, 17th instant, at 12 o'clock M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

Carriages will leave E. S. Earley's, Tenth and Green streets, at 11 o'clock, and the depot at Germantown on arrival of 12 o'clock train. $$$

FRICKA.—On the 14th instant, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Rachel and the late Henry Fricka.

MEGEE.—On Sunday evening, the 12th instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN H. MEGEE, aged 36 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; Covenant Lodge, No. 114, I. O. of O. F.; and Company G and officers of 24 Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 864 North Eighth street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

Lock Haven papers please copy. $$$

SLOOK.—Suddenly, on the evening of February 10, 1871, MRS. ELIZA SLOOK, wife of John Slook, Sr., in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Passyunk avenue, below Broad street, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16th, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Church.

VAN TINE.—On the 13th instant, of scarlet fever, GEORGE HIRAM, infant son of J. Lewis and Abbie A. Van Tine, aged 17 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 616 North Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

Tax-payers who desire their bills prepared in advance will please send memorandum of properties at their earliest convenience to the undersigned.

ROBERT H. BEATTY,
Receiver of Taxes,
2 14 3t No. 11 State House Row.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE THIS!

In Gents' Furnishing Goods we keep constantly a LARGE, VARIED, and FASHIONABLE stock of

COLLARS, CUFFS, CRAVATS,
HOSIERY AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR AND UMBRELLAS,
GLOVES AND GOWNS,
WALKING STICKS AND WRAPPERS.
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WANAMAKER
818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SEASON OF 1870-71.
SECOND SERIES.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that the SECOND SERIES of THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES will be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE.
1. Monday Evening, February 20,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—Street Life in Europe.
2. Thursday Evening, February 23,
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
Subject—An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.
3. Monday Evening, February 27,
MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON.
Subject—Marriage and Divorce.
4. Thursday Evening, March 2,
JOSH BILLINGS.
Subject—Natural History.
5. Monday Evening, March 13,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.
Subject—Oratory.
6. Thursday Evening, March 16,
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
Subject—Modern Chivalry.
7. Monday Evening, March 20,
A. MINER GRISWOLD (Humorous).
(The Fat Contributor.)
Subject—Injun Meal.
8. Thursday Evening, March 23,
GENERAL KILPATRICK.
Subject—Battle Scenes of the Rebellion (including a graphic description of Lee's raid into Pennsylvania.)
9. Monday Evening, March 27,
MRS. CADY STANTON.
Subject—The True Republic.
10. Thursday Evening, March 30,
GRAND CONCERT BY THE MENDELSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB OF BOSTON, and other musical attractions.

ADMISSION TO EACH LECTURE.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS..... 25 CENTS Extra
RESERVED SEATS for the Series of Ten Lectures (transferable), $5.

TWO DAYS' SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of Reserved Season Tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING, February 13, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue two days, after which no more tickets at season prices will be sold.

The sale of Reserved Seats to any of the single Lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 15. 2 9
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.)
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES,
2 14 13 8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
JOSEPH LESLEY,
2 1 17t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 302 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1871.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th instant. E. G. GILES,
2 8 8t Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871.
Tickets 50c.; Family circle 25c.; Reserved seats 25c. extra, for sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1036 Chesnut street, on and after Thursday, the 16th instant. 2 11 8mw

☞ DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 213½ WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 23 to March 2.
M. B. KELLY,
2 15 13t* Treasurer.

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alcoholated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
H. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 664 CHESNUT St., Phila'a.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
1t No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 w4t*

☞ A MUSH AND MILK FESTIVAL, FOR THE benefit of the NINETEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, will be held at said church TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, February 16, at NINETEENTH and POPLAR Streets, Chaplain McCABE and others will sing. Tickets at the door: price 50 cents. [1t*] J. F. COLEMAN.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 1t

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN IS HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk, Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash or good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—HOUSE No. 1116 SPRING GARDEN Street, suitable for a Boarding-House or private family.
Apply to A. REEDER CHAMBERS,
2 11 sw3t No. 2120 VINE Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,

A STORE,

On Chesnut or Eighth Street.

ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

"F. B. K."

26 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

DRY GOODS.

EYRE
AND
LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.

1871 EARLY SPRING. 1871

NEW SILKS.
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW PIQUETS.
1 27 mws3mrp NEW CHINTZES.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroaches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 8mrp

HATS.

WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,
HATTER,
No. 913 CHESNUT STREET.
Patronage respectfully solicited. 2 3 fmw12t

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
For sale in Philadelphia by
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., No. 121 South THIRD Street.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. FOURTH and MARKET.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 South THIRD Street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 South THIRD Street.
BARKER BROS & CO., No. 28 South THIRD Street.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 South THIRD Street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 South THIRD Street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., No. 309 WALNUT Street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 WALNUT Street.
JNO. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 South THIRD Street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 South THIRD Street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 South THIRD Street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 South THIRD Street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South THIRD Street.
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM T. ELBERT, No. 321 WALNUT Street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 WALNUT Street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 South THIRD Street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 South THIRD Street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 South THIRD Street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 South THIRD Street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 WALNUT Street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 South THIRD Street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 South THIRD Street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 South THIRD Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 South THIRD Street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. THIRD Street.
JACOB E. RIDGEWAY, No. 56 S. THIRD Street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. THIRD Street.
1 26 tuwthfs46t

COAL.

$7·50 FOR SCHUYLKILL STOVE COAL, per long ton, delivered.
$7·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL FURNACE COAL, per long ton, delivered.
$6·25 FOR SCHUYLKILL NUT COAL, per long ton, delivered.
EASTWICK & BRO., OFFICE NO. 228 DOCK Street, Coal Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. 2 9

SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

WISHART'S COLUMN.

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF TAR.

The pine tree has long been known to possess valuable medical properties. For pulmonary diseases it is doubtful whether any remedy has as yet been discovered equal to it. It seems to change and renew the very structure on which it acts, and to infuse into the system an indescribable power equal to the natural power before disease had even taken hold of the body, so as to make, as it were, an entirely new tissue, and to give a newness of life and energy which one who has been sick a long time knows the value of ut cannot fully describe. The great objection, however, to all tar preparations has been their unpleasant taste, and consequent liability to sickness and nauseate the stomach. We have before us, however, a preparation of the kind referred to, which obviates all these objections, and is as agreeable to the palate as it is valuable in the cure of disease. We mean "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial," a real, genuine, *bona fide* medicinal cordial, distilled from the pine tree by a process known only to the Doctor himself, the sale and popularity of which are only equalled by the amount of suffering it has relieved, and the number of diseases it is so well calculated to effectually cure. In the Pine Tree Tar Cordial the invalid may be sure he has a remedy of very extraordinary power for throat and lung affections, and when taken in conjunction with the "Great American Dyspepsia Pills," an infallible cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, and the many ailments arising from a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs.

In our sphere as publishers we feel some degree of cautiousness in what we recommend to our readers, but when we know of anything of value to the public we shall not hesitate to make it known through our columns. We advise those of our readers who are suffering from dyspepsia, etc., to give Dr. Wishart's celebrated remedies a trial.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Thousands of certificates of absolute cure (when all else failed to afford relief), as well as recommendatory letters without number, have been received by Dr. Wishart, the proprietor, attesting the uniform success with which they have been employed. Many of said letters are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, Governors, State judges, clergymen, etc.—men slow to be convinced, prejudiced perhaps at first, but feeling themselves under a sense of duty bound to tell the Doctor what they had done for them and to recommend them to others. The Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are sold by all druggists throughout the world. They can also be obtained at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia, where a successful practising physician can be consulted each day, free of charge. Those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well to make a note of the above. Communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, *will be considered strictly confidential and promptly answered, free of charge.* The most complete stock of Family Medicines, Hair Preparations, Perfumery, etc., in the city. Give us a trial. Address all communications,

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
1 14 21 28 ws28t PHILADELPHIA.

A BALLERINA.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ELISE POLKO.

It was a summer evening of the year 1735. Through the open doors of the little balcony came a sound of gay talk and laughter from the luxurious saloon of the charming Parisian *danseuse*, Camille Petitpas. The sweet fragrance of roses pervaded, like an enlivening breath, the brilliantly-illuminated apartment where, on satin-covered chairs and tabourets, sat the loveliest women of the capital, surrounded by their elegant and distinguished admirers.

Who could have recognized, in the richly-dressed mistress of the saloon, the little daughter of the locksmith of the Rue Montmartre, who eight years ago skipped, singing and laughing, about the obscure house of her father, or, with frock tucked up, and her pretty feet neatly encased in a pair of red-leather shoes, delighted master and men with her merry, original dances, while Jacques, the youngest of the workmen, made quaint music with two great keys and a jewsharp! The heavy braids of her golden hair, loosened in the dance, fell like a mantle about her form; her saucy face glowed, her black eyes flashed, and the severest gravity could scarce resist the charm of her laughing mouth.

The grimy workmen gazed at her in wondering rapture. Their stout hands rested—even supper was awhile forgotten—no higher tribute could have been rendered.

The street-door was, by chance, left open one evening, and the ballet-master of the royal theatre, passing by, looked in upon the living picture—a circle of Cyclops, and the little one in the midst, dancing upon the shop-floor by the light of a single work-lamp and the glare of the smith's fire. The unseen observer rubbed his hands with delight that his good genius had led him there at the fortunate moment. Only a few days before the famous Mad'lle Salle had suddenly gone with an English duke to his native country; the other dancers had grown faded and old in the storm of Paris life; the almost aerial frailty of Anne Camargo, his most promising pupil, gave him serious apprehension. But here bloomed before his ravished eyes as fresh a rose-bud as ever unfolded into perfect flower—a being of strength and vitality, sufficient, it seemed, to resist a simoom of the desert. He must have her, cost what it might!

On the very next day negotiations were begun. Camille had no mother, and aunts and cousins vied with each other in convincing the locksmith that a fortunate star had risen upon the house. The little girl herself was radiant with joy at the prospect of dancing all her life, admired by a larger and more distinguished circle than her father's workmen, and plying her little feet to music more intoxicating than that of poor Jacques' jewsharp.

Jacques opposed the ballet master's plans with strange violence, and seemed almost beside himself at the thought of Camille's becoming a dancer. His entreaties almost induced her to retract her consent. How handsome he looked as he caught her hands, with angry tears in his eyes, and, stamping his feet, adjured her to remain with her father!

"Listen, Camille," he cried; "I swear to you that I will do something great in the world, and then I will come and marry you, and you shall be a good, happy woman; you may dance for me every day if you will, only don't go among those wicked old monkeys and wanton girls who dance for all the world! Nobody else will love you as I do—only believe that! I will work and buy beautiful dresses for you, and gay ribbons, and the prettiest red shoes in the world!"

And, as he bent toward her with these words, and, half-shyly, half-boldly, encircling with his arm her slender waist, drew her to him and kissed her hair, she had already opened her lips to say, "Jacques, I will stay at home with my father," when just then she heard the voice of the ballet-master at the door, and burst hastily from his arms.

Jacques turned away, his eyes flashing with anger.

An hour later all was arranged, and on the same evening Camille Petitpas left her father's house for that of her teacher. In the twilight she met Jacques once more in the passage before the door of her room.

"Good-by, Jacques," she said, in a faltering voice, holding out her hand; "I cannot help it; I must go. But, of course, you will come to see me often, and then, Jacques—do you not see?—we can marry just the same when you have become a great man, and I—a great dancer. I hope you will not forget to love me."

"I will neither love you nor marry you!" he broke in hastily. "Go; you deserve to be forgotten! You will never see me again!"

And throwing off her hand, he gained the staircase at a single stride.

The same evening he disappeared from the workshop, and the men said to each other, "That proud Jacques has gone with the soldiers."

Camille was heartily grieved at the loss of her young friend, but she had little time to spare for regrets; there was so much to learn and to do. The locksmith's daughter was soon the darling of the ballet-master. Her beauty developed every day more brilliantly; she mastered all her lessons with wonderful quickness, and took the most difficult steps, as if for pastime. But in the society of her gay fellow-pupils she did not forget her father, and often coaxed for herself leave to spend a few hours with him. Yet she danced no more, in tucked-up frock and red shoes, by the light of the smith's fire.

A little thoughtful and grave she would sit there. Where could he have gone—that naughty, wild Jacques? If she could but feel his lips on her hair!

On her eighteenth birthday she first appeared in a solo *pas* as a nymph of the Seine, and her triumph and her rosy beauty were the three days' talk of Paris. Even the king remarked her, and cast an approving smile at his ballet-master. What a piece of good fortune! Pere Petitpas sat quite confused and frightened in the back part of a box among a crowd of relatives. He saw his child whirl to and fro before his eyes in her airy costume, but she seemed strange to him, and he only nodded sorrowfully when one of the aunts whispered to him that Camille was the most enviable creature in the world. She had danced far more beautifully, he thought, in the workshop at home. Even her face seemed less charming here. Then she was so like her dead mother; but all that had vanished! And whither?

From that evening the old man saw his daughter less and less often in the workshop.

Engaged as *prima ballerina*, she now had an establishment of her own. Again and again she invited her father with the tenderest urgency; but the locksmith visited her only once—never again.

"My rough fists are not fit for your pretty things," he said. "Come to me if you want to see me."

And, indeed, she did come sometimes; but a Parisian prima ballerina had few leisure hours and many admirers, and the Petitpas was still fresh and artless, and loved to listen to the praises of her black eyes, and rosy lips, and pearly teeth, her dimples, and her little feet. It seemed a strange caprice that her shoes, though fashioned of the daintiest satin, were always bright red. All Paris knew and admired the "little red foot," and some noble ladies already began to wear shoes *a la Petitpas*.

The famous ballerina led a life of joy and gayety, and, but for a cloudy remembrance of the lost Jacques which flitted now and then across her sky, she could hardly have believed in the existence of shadows.

But one evening, just at the close of the ballet, as she ended her dance amid the applauding shouts of the multitude, and, in her gauzy dress and floating, rose-wreathed hair, stepped behind the side-scenes, a boy pressed through the clustering throng of her admirers, and whispered to the beautiful dancer:—

"Come home, Camille Petitpas. Your father is dying!"

Camille forgot her waiting carriage—forgot all but the one fact that her father was dying.

Deathly pale, regardless of all anxious calls and questionings, she threw a mantle over her light costume, and ran out along the street in her silken shoes so hurriedly that the messenger of evil tidings could scarcely follow her.

Breathless with haste, she entered her father's house. The workshop was lighted, for the master had ordered his bed to be removed to the familiar room. The sick man sat erect, surrounded by the dark forms of his workmen, his eyes and cheeks glowing with fever. He did not recognize his child, who, sobbing, seized his hand.

"Who is the strange woman!" he cried, as if in terror. "Call my child to me—my merry little girl in the red shoes—that she may dance my heart light, and I may hear once more her joyous laugh!"

Then the ballerina stole away into her own little chamber of the old time, and took from an old chest a simple little frock. With trembling fingers she braided her hair, and, twisting a scarf about her shoulders, ran quickly downstairs.

"*Me voici, papa!*" she said.

And Camille herself took down the keys from the nail, and began to play, as once Jacques had done, but the tears ran down her cheeks, as she danced in her red shoes by the firelight. A smile of rapture overspread the face of the dying man.

"She looks like my poor wife once more," he murmured. "It is Camille, my happy child—and Jacques will come and take care of her."

He sank backward.

"I will sleep now," he said, softly. "Greet Jacques, and—kiss me!"

She kissed him, sobbing. He turned his face to the wall. It was very still in the workshop; no one dared to move; only the sparks of the smith's fire crackled and flew upward. Low and lower the ballerina bent over the motionless figure; a cry escaped her lips—her father was dead.

Years had passed since then. Camille Petitpas was still the darling of Paris, unrivalled, except by one—Anne Capuis de Camargo. But jealousy had no abiding place in Camille's warm heart, and if, sometimes, she wept a tear or two, it was only to yield, next moment, to her friend's irresistible charm, and embrace her with the more passionate enthusiasm.

Sitting, one night, among her so-called friends, of whom all except Camargo secretly longed to eclipse and supplant her, Camille looked radiant and care-free, as if some good fairy had laid in her bosom the gift of immortal youth and beauty. No one of them all had so child-like a laugh as she. She could not wear her costly robes with the Camargo's royal air, and many of her vivacious gestures and expressions recalled the locksmith's little daughter, dancing in the workshop in her red-leather shoes; but this only added piquancy to her charms.

Just now she sat in a somewhat careless attitude, beating time with her ravishing feet upon the back of her little lapdog. Her pretty head was thrown back; a leaf or two had fallen from the fresh rose at her left ear, and the string of pearls in her hair touched her rounded shoulder. A kitten, wearing a golden necklace, played with a faded bouquet, which lay upon the train of her costly, silk-embroidered robe.

The new Duke Felix de Balbe-Berton and the philosopher Etienne Cordillac had taken their places beside the hostess, and upon the tabouret before her sat handsome Captain Jacques, just breveted for his gallantry in the war against Bavaria, at the side of young Louis Francois Conti, and under the command of the Marshal de Belle-Isle.

Who but the ballerina would ever have recognized in this stately hero, whose brave face and burning eyes took captive every woman's heart, the young journeyman smith who had vanished so tracklessly when Camille Petitpas went to the ballet-master's house? He had, indeed, "gone with the soldiers," and had made himself known to his foster-brother, the Prince de Conti. Returned to Paris, he hastened to call upon the renowned ballerina, who received him with loud exclamations of delight. Yet, with all her joy, she had little wish to become his wife. Jacques might, indeed, be the darling of the young prince; but—he was always poor, very poor, and Camille liked satin garments and Alencon laces, and a merry, careless life, and dreaded every serious attachment.

How different seemed the Camargo, sitting, a little way off, in her blue-silk costume! how strangely grave the type of her beauty! None could resist the charm of the features, modelled after the antique; the beaming, blue eyes, shadowed by long, black lashes; the delicate, ethereal form; the slow, pure grace of motion; the chaste, sweet lips. But, though men deified Anne Capuis de Camargo, they scarcely dared to love her; only women clung to her with passionate devotion. Voltaire was talking to her in his piquant, sparkling style, while Boufflet, the elegant young artist, clandestinely sketched the pure outline of her profile.

Therese Prevot, a ballerina who was growing old, strove, at least by her splendid toilet, to eclipse her younger rivals. What an *embarras de richesse*, of purple velvet embroidered with gold, of laces and feathers! What glances and what smiles showered upon the young marquis who sat beside her!

The brilliant Mademoiselle Salle gave free play to her incomparable hands and arms, while disdaining the attentions of a colonel, to give audience to a young actor.

Love, the favorite theme of all ages, engaged the attention of these various groups. Now sighing, now smiling—now louder, now more low—they confessed the secrets of the heart, and praised the fascinating power which sways all human souls. The cheeks of the ladies grew rosier, the eyes of the men more ardent. Deep, long glances played at hide-and-seek. Only Camille Petitpas avoided meeting the eyes of her truest admirer.

Turning with a gay laugh to the Duke de Berton, she exclaimed:—

"I shall never believe in the strength of a man's love until he has shown me the proof of an all-subduing devotion. We women are expected to devote our whole lives to men who would not give up the pleasures of a single month for love of us!"

The liveliest discussion was provoked by this avowal, and on all sides arose a sportive word-contest, which, here and there, grew louder and more earnest. The gentlemen crowded about the ballerina, begging for a test—the imposition of some sacrifice. The old days of chivalry seemed to have been revived, when knights and troubadours declared themselves ready to contend with monsters for the ladies of their hearts.

"*Eh bien!*" cried Camille, at last; "I will begin with the three nearest me—let my sisters follow my example! I demand only the knightly service of one month. Let each do for my sake what seems to him hardest; and, at the end of the appointed time, the company here assembled shall decide which has brought the most worthy offering of love."

"And then?" asked the young captain.

"Then? The reward of the bravest shall be left to me—I will then cease to be fickle."

"We devote ourselves to the trial!" cried the duke, the philosopher, and the soldier.

The ballerina extended to each of her three subjects her hand to be kissed, and supper was then announced in the elegant little dining-saloon.

Roses were strewed upon the brilliant table; sparkling wine bubbled in the tall crystal goblets; laugh and jest hovered on beautiful lips; only on the captain's face a shadow rested, until the chiding glance and whisper of his lovely neighbor dispelled the gloom.

"I hope you do not mean to starve yourself for my sake," she said. "I should weep all my life over a sacrifice so great. Do you not wish to win the prize, four weeks from to-day?"

"How could the wish avail?" he answered, with a melancholy smile. "I am the smallest and most insignificant in the hive of your adorers, and must content myself with the sight of their swarming."

During the following days and weeks, the dwelling of Petitpas, indeed, resembled a beehive. The story of the strange wager had flown through all Paris, and the curious flocked in and out of her doors incessantly, eager to be eye and ear witnesses of the wonderful deeds to be accomplished by these devoted three. New candidates announced their readiness to undertake a second contest after the decision of the pending wager—so tempting a prize seemed that strange, flighty something called Camille's heart!

There was little to see or hear.

The Duke, whose parsimony was proverbial, made the most strenuous attempts to ruin himself by the purchase of various gifts for the queen of his thoughts; but, in point of fact, his usual careful providence never for a moment forsook him, and, despite what he considered his unheard-of expenditures, he remained as rich as before. His rueful countenance, when the haughty daughter of the locksmith pushed all his presents carelessly aside, was a source of extreme amusement to all who looked on. No one could accuse the Petitpas of selfishness: she accepted a fresh rose with the same grateful smile as a costly vase, and cared for a gold chain as little as a knot of ribbon.

The philosopher Etienne Cordillac appeared no more, since the eventful evening, in the presence of the ballerina. He had imposed upon himself the severe penance of exile from her magic circle. He was sure of the prize. Could there be more perfect self-abnegation than voluntarily to relinquish the presence of the beloved one? He saw her only at mass, where, leaning against a pillar, he looked over to her as a shipwrecked mariner towards the distant shore. He followed her from the church, scarcely less faithfully than the lackey who carried her missal; and when, arrived at her house-door, with pretty coquetry she drew aside her silken veil a little, she always met his large, earnest eyes, and saw his bow of humble recognition. The daily-multiplying throng of Camille's admirers already awarded to Cordillac the palm of tender devotion, and with envious imagination saw him quit the field a conqueror.

The captain, to the astonishment of all, had for the second time in his life disappeared without trace. Nobody had seen him—nobody knew where he was staying. At first Camille scarcely missed him, amid the throng that gathered about her; but by degrees she began to speculate seriously upon his absence, and to grow restless and unlike herself. Secretly distressed, she sent her servant here and there for some clew of the vanished friend of her youth. This strange old man had entered her service but a short time before, but his bronzed and wrinkled face inspired her fullest confidence, as he stood at the door bowing low, while she spoke to him, and humbly retreating a step or two, as she advanced. Old Francois was the only witness of her daily-increasing anxiety for Jacques. He had heard often enough of the feats of her errant knight—surely, she might trust him with the most delicate and hazardous commissions! Perhaps Jacques had gone to Africa to tame lions for his lady—perhaps he was seeking to bring the teeth of some giant as an ornament for the fairest of necks! Perhaps he had become a monk, and thus thrown his life at her little feet—and she had lost him forever! Camille had more sad thoughts in that one month than in all her life before—she was frightened at herself. She execrated her foolish wager, that harebrained Jacques, and finally herself; and at Francois' quiet entrance she often looked up from her lace-work with eyes hot and swollen from weeping. Fortunately, such grief was not uninterrupted. The young Marquis Erequis was such a piquant jester, and the Chevalier Labord related to her so many *petites histoires scandaleuses*—Voltaire's sarcasms were so brilliant, and Boufflet's sketches so charming—she was forced to forget her trouble awhile. Then came the excitements of the stage-dance, and the triumph behind the scenes, where Francois waited with endless patience, before he was allowed to cover, with her little blue mantle, the full shoulders of the ballerina, only to be pushed aside and trod upon, as he strove to assist his mistress into her carriage. Many a cavalier would have sworn that he had received, at such a moment, a smart cuff or a stout kick, from the old servant; but no! he must have been deceived—one glance at the bent form and withered visage plainly showed the impossibility of such violence.

Indeed, so infirm was he that, in lighting visitors down the staircase, it often happened that he tottered against the wall, under the weight of the chandelier, not without jostling somewhat rudely the guests nearest him. The lights were extinguished, and in the dark and troublesome descent the unfortunate admirers of the lovely Petitpas tripped and stumbled, as if malicious spirits led astray their groping, uncertain feet. Before Francois could relight the lamps, they were already at the door.

Thus the days passed. Camille's eyes often had a sorrowful expression, and, for the first time in her life, her sleep was disturbed by frightful dreams! Starting up, sometimes, with a cry of terror, she would lean her arm upon the pillow, and weep like a frightened child.

At mass, she prayed longer and more fervently than ever before, and sometimes quite forgot to coquet with her admirers. Even the duke could not obtain a look from her.

Where was Jacques?

At last the day arrived, on which the curious throng pressed into the *salon*, for the decision of the far-famed trial of love. What a host of eager, charming faces! Even the beautiful, proud Camargo wore an air of unusual excitement. Camille herself, although in richest dress, was looking pale, and cast anxious glances toward the door, which Francois was incessantly opening, to admit fresh arrivals.

The philosopher, Etienne Cordillac, and the Duke de Balbe Berton appeared, each wearing a triumphant smile. Jacques was not there! The dial-hand marked the hour of ten—the decision must be spoken!

The Duke stepped gravely forward, and placed a small book in the hand of the ballerina, whose disquiet increased every moment.

"You have only to glance over these pages, fairest of the fair," he said, "to see that I have almost ruined myself for your sake. Here are my receipts noted down—there the expenses of the last month. I am ready to complete the sacrifice for the prize of your heart!"

Petitpas laid aside the book, with a sad smile.

"And what have you done for me, Etienne Cordillac?" said her sweet voice.

"I chose the hardest, voluntary exile! Who could do more for the queen of his thoughts?" cried the renowned philosopher.

"I!" replied a new voice, and Francois, the old servant, stood in the centre of the room. One moment, and the servant's dress fell upon the floor—the wig he removed with a low bow. In his uniform, his handsome face radiant with the ruddy glow of enthusiastic emotion, Jacques stood before his beloved and her brilliant circle.

"I think that I have accomplished the severest task," he said, sinking gracefully to his knee, and laying his wig at the feet of Petitpas. "I challenge all men to imagine a harder penance. Daily, hourly, to look upon the adored queen of my heart, without allowing myself to approach her, or receive one glance from her eyes—to do her a thousand little services, with the humble deportment of the most insignificant attendant—to lead to her with my own hands my most dangerous rivals, and to bring to her their letters glowing with love—could purgatory devise a sharper punishment?"

A cry of applause followed. The ladies were enchanted with the handsome lackey—the gentlemen crowded, laughing, to his side, Balbe and Cordillac acknowledged themselves outdone. And Camille? Smiling and blushing, she gave her white hand to her childhood friend, then turned with bewitching grace to her vanquished adorers.

"If he is guilty of the slightest negligence in his service, I will send him away and employ another," she laughed, in exuberance of joy, with a tender glance at her beloved, "and who knows how soon I may be forced to do so, if—"

"*Patience!*" interrupted the philosopher, and the duke suppressed a sigh. But his face cleared again, as charming Mademoiselle Salle laid her little hand upon his arm, and whispered, teasingly:—

"If I wanted a servant, there is nobody whom I would rather engage than you!"

They passed into the dining-saloon, Camille on the arm of her lover. The table glittered with costly furniture, and fresh flowers breathed perfume from the marble vases. Boufflet and Cordillac sat next to Anne Camargo; Voltaire, opposite her, by Mademoiselle Salle; the duke on the other side.

Suddenly, the beautiful Camargo leaned backward for a moment, and looking, with a smile, upon her neighbors, asked, "Shall we also lay a wager?"

"In a year—only not to-day!" cried Balbe, with comic energy. "I shall need as much time as that to scrape a *liere* together!"

"And I shall need, I fear, more than one year to grow as handsome as the lackey of Petitpas!" said Voltaire.

Meanwhile, Camille's fingers were toying with a rose; softly they glided into the hand of her young friend.

"Are you not sorry that it is I who have vanquished you both?" asked the young officer, softly, seeking Camille's eyes. "Are *you* happy, Camille?"

"Oh, Jacques! happy as in that sweet time when I danced for you in the red shoes!"

Nobody ever heard of a change of servants in the house of the famous Petitpas; but all the ladies of Paris envied her so handsome, clever, and faithful an attendant.—*Appleton's Journal.*

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NORTH AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,933
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452'35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,206,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,831'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
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INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, $7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, $255,397'89.
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People's Fire Insurance Company,
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Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851'78
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000'00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162'50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250'00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200'00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000'00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300'00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000'00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650'00
$1,260,150	Par. Cost, $1,264,447'34. Mk't v'l	$1,233,557'00
	Real Estate	55,000'50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971'27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375'47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912'00
	Cash	149,911'73
		$1,820,727'97

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INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

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John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
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Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $200,000'00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600'388'24

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1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

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WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, February —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1§ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21§ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.	Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80	To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20	To Halifax..... 15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4§ No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11§

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. 1 16†

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO

ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.
12 10†

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 8 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	5·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·55 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 5, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 9·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 3·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·20, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 1, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·20 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 1

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M. on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M. and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenw

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Its Operations During 1870.

We have received the annual report of the above institution for 1870, by which it appears that the number of pupils in the school on the 31st of December last was 210—119 boys and 91 girls. They came from various parts of the United States, but principally from Pennsylvania.

The following shows by whom the pupils were supported:—

By the State of Pennsylvania	174
" State of New Jersey	11
" State of Delaware	6
" Crozer Scholarship, No. 1	0
" Crozer Scholarship, No. 2	0
" John Wright Scholarship	1
" Institution, on their friends	18
Making the total of	210

On the first day of January, 1870, there were 186 pupils in the institution—108 males and 78 females. During the year there were received into the institution 46 pupils—23 males and 23 females (two of these, one girl and one boy, were readmissions); there were, therefore, 232 pupils connected with the institution during the year. Between the first of January, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1871, 21 pupils left the institution—13 boys and 8 girls; leaving 210 pupils, 119 boys and 91 girls, on the first of January, 1871.

The directors say that there is a necessity of erecting more commodious buildings, as the number of boys is now as large as can be conveniently accommodated, and that the subject of procuring a suitable site is now under their serious consideration.

They "are painfully impressed with the belief that *all* the deaf mutes of the Commonwealth, who ought to be under instruction, are not in the institution," and that "they are now taking measures to ascertain, as far as practicable, the whole number of deaf mutes within the State, and the number between the ages of six and twenty years."

There can be no doubt that there are many deaf mutes who ought to be receiving education who are not in the institution. Ohio, with a less population, has 312 pupils in her institution, 184 males and 128 females. The directors are urging the Legislature to allow them to give eight years' instruction to such of the pupils as are likely to be benefited thereby. The Legislature surely will not hesitate to grant so reasonable a request. Almost all the States grant ten years' instruction. It appears that the health of the pupils has been excellent. Only one death took place. A more systematic plan of teaching articulation has been introduced.

Through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Committee a fund has been commenced for the purpose of aiding the deaf mutes "who have been or may hereafter be educated in the institution, who are deserving and who require assistance"—an excellent plan.

The deaths of the late excellent principal, A. B. H. Hutton, who had been connected with the institution for nearly forty-eight years, and of Dr. Robert T. Evans, who for upwards of thirty-six years had successfully discharged the duties of a teacher, are noticed. A memorial commemorative of the virtues and services of Mr. Hutton is appended to the report. The Directors appeal to the Legislature to reimburse them for the losses sustained on the pupils for 1869 and 1870, which now amount to nearly $8700.

The appendix contains specimens of the compositions of the pupils. They will be read with interest. On the 8th inst. the alumni and alumnæ of the institution celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of its foundation. They assembled on the morning of that day at St. Stephen's Church, where appropriate religious services were held. Thence they proceeded to the Rev. Dr. Wylie's Church, where Mr. John Carlin delivered an appropriate address.

They then went to the institution, where they spent the evening in social converse with each other and other friends who met them there. The time passed delightfully, and a more interesting scene has rarely been witnessed.

They exhibited a degree of intelligence and refinement which would have done honor to any assembly, and showed the inestimable blessings which education had conferred upon them.

The number thus met together was considerably over three hundred.

PROGRESS.

A Step in the Right Direction—Dedication of a Decent Police Station-house.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the beautiful structure to be used as the station-house of the Fifth district police force will be formally turned over to the city authorities. We have given a description of this building (located on Fifteenth street, below Walnut), but are pleased to repeat what was then said of it, that "it is an honor to the city." There are few cities that have been disgraced with worse station-houses than Philadelphia, and it is rarely that a Grand Jury in its presentment has not had occasion to call attention to some of these ill-ventilated, badly-arranged, inadequate, and foul-smelling structures. At present the Fourth district station-house is a detestable place, that cannot be separated from a horridly filthy look, and the Third district station-house, ridiculously inadequate for the wants of that section, are under indictment as nuisances. Of all the stations there are but two or three that are respectable.

The one to be dedicated this afternoon is something entirely new in design and attractive in appearance. It is finished beautifully, and arranged with a view to the greatest convenience and comfort of the officers, and its outward look is entirely devoid of that repulsiveness which attaches to so many of our stations. Special attention has been paid to the lodging-rooms for the homeless poor, and they can here pass a night without wallowing in filth or being almost stifled with noisome odors. The cost of this building was just $25,000, the amount originally appropriated; so that we have on record one improvement that required no special appropriation to meet a "deficiency."

The ceremonies this afternoon will be of an interesting character. Mayor Fox will be there, and also ex-Mayors McMichael, Henry, and Vaux. Councils will participate, and undoubtedly some of the Judges. The programme is this:—

Select Councilman Henry Marcus, acting chairman of the Building Committee will, with a "well-timed" speech (so he intimates), pass the keys to the chairman of the Police Committee.

The chairman of the Police Committee will deliver the keys to the Mayor.

The Mayor will speak.

All will lunch.

Post-prandials.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Maria Ogden, aged fifty-four years, residing at No. 933 Wallace street, while attending to the wants of a sick child, received injuries which it is feared will terminate in death. It seems that she was heating alcohol in a cup over a gas-jet, and by some means the fluid took fire and communicated to her clothing. Before the flames were extinguished she was badly burned about the face and body. It is doubtful whether she will recover. The most distressing part of the affair is that since the occurrence her child has died.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of single reserved seats for the second series of the "Star" course of lectures commences to-day at Gould & Fischer's piano-rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. The first lecture of the series will be delivered at the Academy of Music on Monday, Feb. 20, by Mr. Wendell Phillips, who will be followed by Mr. James E. Murdoch, Miss Lillian S. Edgarton, Mr. Josh Billings, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., Mr. A. Miner Griswold, General Kilpatrick, and Mrs. Cady Stanton.

ACCIDENTS.—John Sommers fell on the ice at Nineteenth and Market streets last night, and fractured a limb. The sufferer was removed to his home.

LODGERS.—There were 140 lodgers in the Third District Station-house last night.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund To-day—Distinguished Visitors.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund was held to-day in Parlor C, Continental Hotel.

It will be remembered that this fund was started by Mr. Peabody in 1867, during his second visit to the United States, when he donated a million and a half of dollars in money and securities for the purpose of furthering education in the Southern States. This was only his first gift, however. In 1868 he added another million to the fund, making the total amount $2,500,000.

The gentlemen who have been appointed trustees of this fund were selected with great care by Mr. Peabody himself, so that the money might be used to the very best advantage for the purposes intended. The following-named gentlemen comprise the board:—

Hon. Robert G. Winthrop, LL.D., Boston (President of the board); General U. S. Grant; Hon. Hamilton Fish, New York; Hon. William M. Evarts, New York; Hon. Samuel M. Wetmore, New York; Hon. John P. Clifford, Boston; Hon. George Peabody Russell, Salem, Mass.; Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Cincinnati; Charles Macalester, Esq., Philadelphia; George N. Eaton, Esq., Baltimore; George W. Riggs, Esq., Washington; Hon. William A. Graham, North Carolina; Hon. William Aiken, Charleston, S. C.; Edward A. Bradford, Esq., New Orleans; J. N. Watson, Esq., Nashville; Hon. William C. Rives, Virginia; and Admiral Farragut, United States Navy.

Since these appointments have been made, Admiral Farragut and Mr. Rives have died. To the distinguished list must also be added the name of Dr. Sears, the executive agent of the board, formerly President of Brown University, which position he resigned to accept the one he now holds. Dr. Sears, since the last annual meeting, has been engaged in making a thorough canvass of the Southern States, and is now prepared to give information which will aid the work materially.

The meeting of the trustees to-day was held at 12 o'clock. The following gentlemen were present:—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, presiding; George Peabody Russell, the nephew of Mr. Peabody, and Secretary of the Board; Dr. B. Sears, Executive Agent; Bishop McIlvaine, Samuel M. Wetmore, Charles Macalester, W. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Graham, John H. Clifford, and George N. Eaton.

The meeting was private. The principal business was the reading of the report of the Executive Agent, which is a lengthy document. The regular routine business was then transacted.

The board will continue in session for three or four days, meeting about four hours daily. The nature of the appropriations and the way in which they are made render this lengthy session necessary. The money of the fund is given out to communities in the South only when two-thirds of the whole amount necessary is made up by those applying for the benefits. The remaining third is then supplied from the fund. All of these appropriations are made for one year only, so that it is necessary to go over the whole list at every annual meeting.

THE INSANE.

The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum.

The report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for the year 1870 has just been received. From it we take these interesting facts:—

At the date of the last report there were 313 patients in the institution, since which 261 have been admitted, and 230 have been discharged or have died, leaving 344 under care at the close of the year. The total number of patients in the hospital, during the year, was 574. The highest number at any one time was 370; the lowest was 313; and the average number under treatment during the whole period was 344—170 males and 174 females. The number of males in the hospital during the year was 249, and the number of females was 275. The highest number of males at any one time was 181, and the highest number of females was 192. At the beginning of the year there were 157 males and 156 females. At this date there are 169 males and 175 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 142, and the number of females 119.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1870 there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	45	49	94
Much improved	3	8	11
Improved	36	15	51
Stationary	30	9	39
Died	16	19	35
Total	130	100	230

During the year 16 males and 19 females died. Of these 18 were admitted for mania; 9 for melancholia; 2 for monomania; and 6 for dementia.

In the following table we give the number of persons admitted into and discharged from the institution since its establishment:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admissions	3079	2717	5796
Discharges	2910	2842	5452
Remaining	169	175	344

In the following table is shown the forms of disease for which the 5795 patients were admitted for treatment:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	1361	1285	2646
Melancholia	703	866	1569
Monomania	450	843	793
Dementia	553	219	772
Delirium	12	5	17

The total expenditures of the male department during the year were $73,852·53, the net receipts being $74,338·92; the cost per week of each patient in the male department was $8·33. The total expenditures of the female department reached $74,312·43, the net receipts being $73,470·81, and the average cost per week of each patient $8·19.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The Washington Monument Fund—History of the Fund.

The Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, which is composed mainly of the descendants and representatives of officers of the war of the Revolution, is still in existence. The members have now on hand a sum amounting to about $83,000, which is the result of accumulation on the judicious investment of a comparatively small amount collected many years ago for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of General Washington. This money was originally subscribed and contributed entirely through the exertions of members of the "Society of the Cincinnati," with the condition that it was to be expended under the auspices of that society.

The history of the fund held by the Society of the Cincinnati is as follows:—A committee had been appointed to make collections for the object above named, and on July 4, 1819, they reported having received subscriptions amounting to $3079·76. In 1825, when General Lafayette visited the United States, advantage was taken of the patriotic excitement stirred up among the people, and a further subscription of $2532·85 was collected.

In 1832 an attempt was made by a committee of citizens to raise a further sum by popular subscriptions of $1 each, but only a small amount was raised by this means, and the proceeds, with interest, amounting to $171·50, were finally subscribed to the fund of the Cincinnati. This is the whole amount originally raised by the society, with the exception of a subscription of $55·50, made February 3, 1870, by the granddaughter of Judge Peters, one of the original trustees of the fund. The total amount raised by subscription, as above, is thus shown to have been $5829·61. This has been carefully invested, and the interest reinvested and thus compounded semi-annually, until it at present amounts to over $83,000.

The society do not think it wise to proceed with the work of constructing the monument until they have on hand at least $100,000.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HOME.—The Women's Christian Association have purchased a house in Filbert street, just west of Sixteenth, for its use. The transfer was yesterday made, the property to be held in the possession of A. H. Franciscus until the act of incorporation is granted. The association still needs $8000 to make the necessary improvements and pay for the property.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Michael Huber was fatally scalded last evening by falling into a vat at Stone's mill, Frankford.

REAKIRT.

Some Startling Additional About the "Young Chieftain of Culture" and His "Financial Irregularities"—Attempts to Discover His Whereabouts.

We present below some interesting facts about the recent "financial irregularities" of the "young gentleman of fortune," otherwise known as Mr. Tryon Reakirt, in addition to those already published.

Reakirt's grandfather established the drug house that still bears the family name, and by close attention to business and enlarged business capacities succeeded in establishing his house on a sound financial basis. Tryon was brought up in the business, and in course of time admitted to a partnership. He paid the closest attention to business, and never kept late hours or manifested the least desire or inclination to live fast.

About three months since he presented a note at one of the banks for $4000, purporting to have been signed by Russell & Landis, and payable to his order. Knowing both parties very well the cashier of the bank did not hesitate for a moment, but directed the paying teller to discount the note and hand Mr. Reakirt the money, something over forty-eight hundred dollars when the premium was deducted.

With the proceeds of his first forgery he invested in Rock Island. The investment turned out fortunately, and he deposited his gains in the same bank that he had victimized. If anything were needed to gain the confidence of the bank this master-stroke of policy did it. From that time forth he presented notes at the bank and they were promptly discounted. Sometimes he would win, sometimes lose. In this manner he proceeded with his note-shaving operations until he had honored no less than fifteen of the leading banks of the city with his business, each time returning in a few days with a deposit to the bank he had so cleverly victimized. Thus he kept a running account, and was enabled to get still further into the confidence of the bank officials. He operated in Reading, Lake Shore, and Michigan Southern and Rock Island stock. Michigan Southern and Rock Island have always paid him better than Reading; yet he probably thought he ought to "encourage home institutions," and kept bucking away at it. The last two weeks he had began to gain decidedly on Rock Island stock, and so confident was he that he was at last at the long-wished-for goal that he recently made arrangements to go for one million dollars' worth of these securities. Of course it will be understood that he "put up" nothing more than a margin. To be ready to meet his brokers' needs, preparatory to the purchase of the stock, he found that he required $7000 more than his balance at the different banks. It was but the work of a moment to make out a note for the amount, take it to the bank and present it for collection, saying he would be back for it in a moment. How the cashier's suspicions were aroused by the note being dated 1870 instead of 1871 and Reakirt's subsequent detection have already been published.

Finding he was detected, he "weakened" and expressed his intention of committing suicide. If he had not been detected he would in all probability have made enough by the Rock Island speculation to pay all the notes and have a splendid fortune in addition. He thought and was led to believe that the business could be hushed up; that no publicity would be given to the affair. A warrant was issued for Reakirt's arrest, but he became alarmed and got out of harm's way for the present.

It was thought, a day or two ago, that the detectives had a certain clue to Reakirt's whereabouts; but the most persistent "piping" failed to establish the truth of the rumor, and the detectives are for a time off the trail. A well-known detective, accompanied by two or three bank officers, went to New York to take measures to more effectually cover the ground in that city. A horse and buggy appeared at the residence of Reakirt's father Thursday night. The occupant alighted (it was not young Reakirt), went into the house, got a small bundle, and then drove rapidly off. The detective who was posted in the vicinity was unable to follow the buggy. This circumstance seems to warrant the belief that Reakirt is not far off; it is believed that he sent for some clothing.

The most untiring watch is kept up on all places where he has been in the habit of visiting, and every one going to or leaving these places is most certainly watched in the closest manner. If Reakirt is in the city he will be unearthed in a short time. As a proof of how well the forgeries were executed it is said that when one of the notes bearing Mr. Landis' signature was shown to that gentleman he could not credit the evidence of his own senses; he put his hand up to head and audibly remarked, "Can it be that I have signed that note when I have been asleep, or have I lost my senses for a period within the last three months? The signature could not be nearer genuine if I wrote it." Mr. Russell also expressed the greatest surprise at the excellent manner in which his name had been forged.

The following banks are said to be among the losers. It is with great difficulty that we have been able to learn their names, as the officials are striving to keep their losses from the public:—Tradesmen's National, People's, West Philadelphia Bank, Northern Liberties, Girard National, Seventh National, Commonwealth, Commercial, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America, Mechanics' National, Manufacturers' National, and Union Banking Company.

The victimized banks have had two or three meetings. Mr. Musselman, Cashier of the Union Banking Company, the President, does not feel at liberty to give for publication the designs of the losers. It is understood that most of the banks will settle for the amount lost, while two of the number, the People's and Northern Liberties, are positively determined to prosecute Reakirt whenever caught.

TRANSATLANTIC.

The Backers of the New American Ocean Steamship Line.

The stock of the new American Transatlantic Steamship Company of Philadelphia has all been taken up by our commercial men. The greatest individual subscription is that of John Rice, Esq., President of the Public Buildings Commission, being $8000. Other large individual subscriptions are as follows:—Elias D. Kennedy, $5000; John Farnum, $4000; A. J. Lewis, $4000, John Dobson, $4000; James Long, $2000; J. E. Kingsley, $2500; Wm. J. Horstmann, $2500; A. J. Derbyshire, $2000; Joshua T. Jeanes, $2500; Moro Phillips, $2000; and E. G. Knight, $2000. The principal subscriptions by firms are as follows:—

M. Baird & Co	$10,000
A. Whitney & Sons	10,000
William Sellers & Co	5,000
Phœnix Iron Company	5,000
Morris, Wheeler & Co	4,000
James, Kent, Santee & Co	4,000
Hood, Bonbright & Co	4,000
Stuart & Brother	4,000
David S. Brown & Co	4,000
Shortridge, Barker & Co	4,000
Coffin & Altemus	4,000
Lewis Brothers & Co	4,000
Peter T. Wright & Son	3,000
S. & J. M. Flanagen	3,000

The total amount subscribed by our citizens is a little over $300,000. Of this there are 11 subscriptions of $4000 each; 2 of $10,000; 3 of $5000; 1 of $8000; 5 of $3000; 14 of $2500; 14 of $2000; 96 of $1000; 78 of $500; 12 of $300; 16 of $200; and 8 of $100. Among the subscribers we find the names of Mrs. Jane Sill and Emma Frank down for $100 each.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Lewis E. Chester was arrested by Officer McMahon at Market street wharf last evening, upon the charge of having committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon a citizen who happened to pass that locality. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, and was held in $300 bail to answer.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Some evil disposed person or persons broke into Dougherty's restaurant, in the basement, southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, last night, and destroyed the furniture, emptied the contents of bottles over the floor, and did other damage.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, February 11, 1871, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	9,682·08	32,438·08	d22,756·00
For shipment by Canal	.....	.....	.....
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	1,170·01	3,671·06	d2,501·05
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	810·03	532·01	278·02
Consumed on Lateral	1,232·05	2,216·17	d 984·12
Lehigh and Wyoming Co.	350	104·12	d74·12
Total Anth. paying freight	13,114·17	38,961·04	d25,846·87
Bituminous	6,378·14	8,658·17	2,319·17
Total all kinds paying freight	19,492·11	47,619·01	d33,226·10
Coal for Company's use	1,250·18	1,191·09	149·09
Total tonnage for week	20,761·09	48,713·10	d29,952·01
Previously this year	591,365·18	567,074·16	24,290·17
Total to date	612,127·02	610,788·03	1,338·16

SHIPPED BY CANAL.

Total to date	86,235·17	84,373·16	1,862·01

FIRE IN FRANKFORD.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the boiler house attached to Stone's cotton mill on Church street, below Josephine, Frankford, and before the flames were extinguished a loss of about $800 was sustained.

TO REVISE THE RULES.—This afternoon the convention to revise the rules of the Republican party reassembles in the New Court House.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for call loans, and rates appear firmer. The supply of loanable funds is not materially increasing, but it is ample for all demands, and rates continue to favor good borrowers. The favorite collaterals are Government bonds, though good railroad securities are freely taken. 5 to 6 per cent. is the range of rates. The discount market shows no improvement, the snow storm having interfered with the movement of goods to and from the interior, and some days will elapse before the impediments to traffic are removed. There is very little commercial paper offering, but all good names are taken at moderate rates; 6 per cent. is the rule at the banks, and 7 per cent. in the outside market.

Gold fluctuated considerably, the sales opening at 111⅛, declining to 110¾, and closing at 111

Government bonds are active and stronger. At the Stock Board there was considerable movement, and prices show a better feeling. State 6s, third series, sold at 107¼@107½, and City 6s, new bonds, at 101¼@101⅝.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with some sales at 49·56; Pennsylvania sold at 59¾@59⅝; Little Schuylkill at 44; Minehill at 51¾; Lehigh Valley at 60½; Camden and Amboy at 116⅝; Oil Creek Valley and Allegheny at 47¾; Elmira preferred at 41; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾.

In Canal shares the only sales were small lots of Lehigh at 35⅛, with 17⅛ bid for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was dull but steady. A few shares of Manufacturers' Bank sold at 23½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Am Gold	111	31 sh Penna R	59¾
$2000 do	111	100 do	59½
$1000 Pa 6s 3 se	107¾	200 do	59¼
$20000 do	107¾	300 do	59⅜
$200 City 6s, New	101¾	3 sh Reading R	49½
$400 do	101¾	14 do	49·56
$1000 C & A 6s 89	91	100 do	83.49·56
$1000 Leh V 6s, Op	94¾	4 sh Leh V R	60¾
100 sh Lit Sch R.b5.	44	30 sh C & A R	116¾
5 sh Manuf Bk	29½	200 sh N Y & M b30.	5½
81 do	29	6 sh Leh Nav St	35¼
21 sh Minehill R	51¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$6600 City 6s, N. Is	101¾	$1000 Leh Con In	79½
$2000 Leh 6s, R Ln	92	10 sh Penna R	59¾
$8000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	102¼	60 sh Leh Val R	60¾
$1000 Hunt & R Top 1st mt bds	92½	660 sh Sch N Pf	16
$800 do	93¾	100 sh C & Am..b30.	117

The Board adjourned upon the announcement of the death of Charles W. Hall, Esq.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. 1865, 111@111¾; do., July, 1865, 109⅝@110; do., July, 1867, 109⅝@110; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 5s, 10-40, 110⅜@110½. Gold, 110⅝@111. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 112½@112¾.

NARR & LADNER, BROKERS, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	111⅛	10·40 A. M	110⅞
10·10 "	111	10·48 "	111
10·15 "	111⅛	10·52 "	110⅞
10·16 "	111	11·00 "	110¾
10·18 "	111⅛	11·24 "	110⅞
10·30 "	111	11·30 "	111
10·35 "	110⅞	11·50 "	110¾
10·36 "	111		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it ranges from 10¾@11¼c. ₱ pound. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce. We quote the former at $6·25, and the latter at $2·15.

The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine, choice, at $5·75; extras at $6; Northwestern extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is dull at former rates. Sales of Indiana red at $1·55@1·58; Ohio do. at $1·55 and amber at $1·58@1·62. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·03 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of yellow at 75@80c. and Western mixed at 77@78c. Oats command full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 66c.

In Barley we notice a sale of 3000 bushels Western at $1·05.

Whisky is quiet. 30 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....36 | 2 P. M.....40

SUN RISES.....6·53 MOON SETS.....3 52
SUN SETS.....5·36 HIGH WATER.....10·13

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—Arrived, ships Lizzie Moses, from New Orleans, with 874 bales of cotton, and Abbotsford, from Mobile, with 3207 bales.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—10·30 A. M.—Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

Also, steamship Zodiac, from Havana.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship Austrian, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, New York, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Allen, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Hornet, Hopkins, Leghorn, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fannie Cadwalader, Hazel, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, was passed 13th inst., off the Ledge Light. Reported by Captain Coleman, of the steamer Achilles.

THE STATIONERY HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WM. H. HOSKINS.

GENERAL JOB PRINTER.

Wedding Card Engraver, Copper-Plate Printer, Commercial Engraver,
Wedding-Envelope Manufacturer,
Fine Cut and Color Printer,
Stationer, Wholesale and Retail,
Commercial Envelope Manufacturer,
Pamphlet Printer,
Initial Stamping and Illuminating,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

ADVANTAGE.—All the above branches done in the building under the immediate supervision of the proprietor. We therefore save the manufacturers' and jobbers' profit, which our customers get the benefit of. 1 21 smwp

FOURTH EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Repeal of the Test Oath.

Proclamation of the President.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Broadway Widening Bill.

Proceedings of Congress.

Evening Cable Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Test Oaths—Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement that Senate bill No. 213, an act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late Rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has become a law in the manner prescribed by the Constitution without the signature of the President. If this were a bill for the repeal of the test oath required of persons "elected or appointed to offices of honor or trust," it would meet my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking a prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices and to require it from all others.

By this law the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming official functions, whilst the general who commanded hosts for the overthrow of his Government is admitted to place without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against the upholder of his Government. I believe, however, that is not wise policy to keep from office by an oath, those who are not disqualified by the Constitution, and who are the choice of legal voters. But while relieving them from an oath which they cannot take, I recommend the release also of those to whom the oath has no applications. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 10, 1871.

Secretary Boutwell

was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day with reference to the sundry amendments which he desires to have made to the Deficiency bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Blair's Answer to Senator Morton.

Frank Blair replied at length to Mr. Morton's speech on the fifteenth amendment, taking extreme Democratic ground with regard to the reconstruction acts and constitutional amendments. He admitted that the Democratic party was committed against the reconstruction acts.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had a long Session on

The Pacific Railroad Interest

question. It is understood the committee is very much divided upon some details of the report made by Mr. Edmunds. It will be necessary to have another session to decide upon a report to be made to the Senate.

The Ways and Means Committee finished the consideration of the bill relative to the

Export of Whisky,

and instructed Mr. Hooper to report it, have it printed and recommitted.

Nothing to be Done with the Mormons at this Session.

The Senate Territorial Committee decided to-day not to take any action on the question before them relative to Utah at this session.

In the House a debate is in progress on the

Enforcement Bill.

The Republicans are yielding most of the time to the Democrats. A vote will be taken at 4 o'clock.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Death of a Musician.

LEWISTON, Feb. 15.—A private despatch announces the death of Professor W. R. Erninger, at Jacksonville, Florida, yesterday. He was a musical director and instructor and was well known in this State.

Fatal Affray.

In a fight yesterday between John Kinney and John Daily, the former received a blow, causing his death.

A Coroner's Jury Finds a Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The jury of inquest on the body of John N. Collier, killed by the railroad train at Auburndale, charge the officers of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation with negligence in the ejecting a man from an outward-bound express train, between stations, contrary to the rules of said corporation, and that the officers were negligent in not attempting to stop the inward-bound express train previous to the accident.

FROM NEW YORK.

Forgers Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Lewis Van Baton and Charles D. Vanderpool, alias Brockway, in the Court of General Sessions, to-day pleaded guilty of forgery in the first degree. Sentence was deferred.

Proposals for Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There were eighteen proposals for bonds, amounting to $4,535 200, at 109·09@109 75. The awards will be two millions at 9·09@9·24.

The Ship Neptune Outrages—The Officers Released on Bail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Captain Peabody and Bartlett S. Mayo, first mate of the ship Neptune, appeared before United States Commissioner Shields this morning, and gave bail in $5000 each for examination.

Widening of Broadway.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Broadway Widening bill has just passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 14.

FROM THE WEST.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—The reports which were circulated here a few days past, that Mr. Joy and Mr. Parsons, backed by the Atlantic and Pacific, Pensylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, have purchased Mr. Bridge's interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, are untrue. Mr. Bridge does not design to sell his stock, nor allow the management to go out of the hands of St. Louis and Missouri men. He will, however, divide his large interest so that the burden of carrying the floating debt of the company will be borne equally by other parties, but the control and management of it and the road will remain in his hands.

Movements of Commissary Turner.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—General John W. Turner, Chief Commissary of this military department, has been transferred to the Department of the Pacific, and left for San Francisco on Monday. General Pelrose succeeds him.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike—No Resumption in the Pottsville Region.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 15.—There has been no resumption here to-day, the general feeling prevailing among operators is that there will be no resumption at present. Much anxiety is felt for the report of the meeting of coal operators and railroad men held in New York to-day.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Appointment of Judge of the Court of Errors.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The Governor has sent to the Senate the nomination of Francis S. Lathrop, of Morris county, as one of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On motion of Mr. Sumner, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions to the commander of the ship Tennessee on her present cruise; also, the names of United States ships in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the recent negotiations with Dominica, together with the armaments of such ships.

The joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, withdrawing that State's alleged ratification of the fifteenth amendment, was then taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. Morton to address the Senate upon the question therein presented, the latter half of the morning hour being awarded him for that purpose.

Mr. Morton then argued to show the right and power of Congress to require guarantees from the late Rebel States as conditions precedent to representation in the Government; that these conditions had taken the form of constitutional amendments, and having been severally accepted by those States, it was absurd for other States now to question the validity of these amendments. He held that the Democratic party, by its attempted repudiation of these amendments and laws of Congress enforcing them, was committed to nullification and subversion of existing laws.

House.

After the reading of the journal the House proceeded as a special order to the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States under the fifteenth amendment to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. Eldridge, a member of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument against the bill. He denounced it as the most unwarrantable and unjustifiable measure yet proposed by Congress.

It had not the merit of one redeeming provision or quality. It would bind the several States hand and foot, and deliver them over to the Federal Government subjugated and helpless, the mere tools and slaves of Congress. It created a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers.

It had its origin in the interest of an unscrupulous and desperate party. Its very title was a false pretense, if not a lie. It was a bill to prevent, hinder, and delay citizens in voting. It provided a system to drive citizens from the polls, and to disgust all honest men with elections. There was no constitutional warrant for the measure; it was rank usurpation and revolution; it was an insult to every citizen of the republic.

The hypocritical cry of "Let us have peace!" would not avail in the face of such measures. The people could not be humiliated much further. They would soon have borne all that they could bear. They would ere long assert their sovereign right and power to be free, and they would teach Congress that its members were the servants, not the masters, of the people, and that the people had the right to govern themselves.

Mr. Cox also argued against the bill. He said it would be futile except in helping the Democracy; but it did not want help at the expense of the form of this Government. He gave notice that the Legislature of New York would either enforce its own election laws for the election of its own officers by having a day for such election different from that for the election of members of Congress, or it would meet the Federal power fairly and squarely with the State power against the usurpation of Congress.

Mr. Woodward also argued against the measure as an unconstitutional one, not falling within any powers delegated to Congress.

He inquired what was the need for this long, complicated, and mischievous enactment professedly for the purpose of carrying out the fifteenth amendment? Who was resisting the fifteenth amendment? Who made this extraordinary legislation necessary? No gentleman could answer.

If a bill had been brought in for the express purpose of abolishing the States, or taking away one of their reserved rights by name, he would have had more respect for it than he had for this bill.

Mr. Maynard supported the bill. He argued that the saf